CAN!

ise at less prices than an
fact; and why we do is eas
dress, you don't stay
hant to send you one. N
d look at the new goo
y right at home and j
new goods; well they se
put on a double price, a
that a good way. We
new and up-to-date in
e price right. We alwa
elling best. We buy f
aving to our customers

ut the way they sell good
e, but just say send up
e people may do this, b
oney you have, the day f

t last week while in N
ces that no other mercha
h bleached, all pure linen
at 65c. the yard. We a
ular but small profit. W
goods at less than 85c. t
for it. This is only o
tion in our big, new Spri

JONES.

HOTEL,
. C.

ocated.

nion Passenger Depot

Elevator. Perfectly lighte
s for Commercial
nt all new.

Day.

s by Week or Month

convenient, and upon notic

Trains.

rd, Mgr's

Company
STREET,
ctive goods in this line to b
R.,
both Folded or in Box.
ES.
oadest stub.
s and prices.
BRANDS.
In Endless Variety.
e or library. A call solicited
COMPANY
nager.

RS
RIPTION
ISTS
Flower Seeds
Medicines

et.

House,
C.
nagement
Weekly Rates.
Trains.
E, Manager.

The Raleigh Tribune.
DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 53. RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1897. $6.00 a Year. 5 Cents a Copy.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

AN EASIER FEELING

The War Fever Abating But Recruits Still Arrive.

GERMANY REGAINING HER SENSES

A FEELING OF UNCERTAINTY IN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Plans for Blockading Incomplete—The Powers Fighting Shy of Each Other—Italian Squadron Massing at Spezzia.

Athens, March 11.—An easier feeling now exists in the city and the war fever is slowly subsiding. Reserves continue to arrive from the interior and the enthusiasm still prevails, but at the same time the belief that actual war has been averted is becoming popular. The government has informed France and Great Britain that Greece is willing to place Greek troops in Crete under the direction of the powers and also to abandon her proposal for a Cretan plebiscite and leave the Cretan Chamber of Deputies to prononunce in favor of autonomy or union with Greece, as that body may elect.

Berlin, March 11.—The National Zeitung, in a presumably inspired article on the situation in Crete, says that if the promised coercion of Greece is not proceeded with by the powers, Germany will not take part in any negotiations which may be entered into for the presentation of another note to Greece.

The Cologne Gazette says that the powers have not yet agreed upon the method of applying coercion to Greece. Germany and Austria, the Gazette says, are in perfect accord as to the application of drastic measures, but Russia and Great Britain are uncertain. Russia sent instructions of a serious nature yesterday both to the admiral commanding the Russian squadron at Crete and the Russian minister at Athens.

London, March 11.—The plans of the powers for blockading the coast of Greece are still incomplete and the methods to be pursued unknown. Lord Salisbury declines to discuss them until it shall be shown that the negotiations which have been resumed with Greece have failed and action is taken upon the ultimatum of the powers. M. Hanotaux, foreign minister of France, and the Marquis de Rudini, prime minister of Italy, concur in the view taken by Lord Salisbury and decline to express any opinion upon the subject. Italy already has fifteen warships in the Levant and is on the eve of sending ten more. The Italian ironclad Said Egna, the largest warship in Italy's navy, has arrived at Spezzia, where the Italian flying squadron is assembled.

Athens, March 11.—The situation here is improving. The city is quieting and apart from occasional outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of the populace, there is very little of an exciting nature to engage public attention.

Amilcar Cipriani, the Italian Socialist agitator, arrived here today accompanied by sixteen volunteers, for the purpose of entering the Greek military service. The party was met by a mob, which included a number of students, and were cheered almost incessantly as they marched through the streets.

The government denies the report that the military authorities are forming a foreign legion. The authorities wish it to be understood that they do not desire any disorderly element or any filibusters or adventurers in the military service, a sufficient number of Greeks to fight the battles of Greece being available.

Witnesses of the arrivals of Cretan refugees at the Piraeus, where 8,000 of them are quartered, describe their state as being extremely pitiable. They are utterly destitute and most of them are emaciated from hunger and illness. Most of them are women and children and many of them were brought in open decked sloops, exposed to the weather, in an absolutely nude state. Many of the women were driven ravings mad through their sufferings and from fright, and several children were born at sea or upon the landing stages where the miserable creatures disembarked.

Vienna, March 11.—The Ueue Freie Presse publishes a report of an interview had by its correspondent in Athens with King George of Greece. The king is quoted as saying:

"Greece has done in Crete as Austria did in the case of Bosnia when the Bosnian Christians took refuge in Austria."

The king also said that the Greek troops would remain in Crete and protect Greeks and Turks alike. His majesty complained of the conduct of Sir A. Bilotti, the Britist consul at Canea, in assisting the Turks. Though Bilotti was a British consul, he said, he was a Levantine, and more Turkish than even the Sultan himself.

Athens, March 11.—King George authorizes the Southern Associated Press to state that he does not expect, nor has he at any time since the present trouble arose, expected either advice as said from his relatives upon or near the thrones of Europe, but relies entirely upon the justice of Greece's cause. The king admitted that he had expected the most from the Prince of Wales, whose wife is the king's sister, and advised him to influence the recall of Sir Abilotti, the Britist consul at Canea. But his majesty added Bilotti was a titled personage and was enabled to spread official lies concerning the troubles in the island of Crete, which found ready believers. King George further said that the marvellous mobilization of the Greek fleet had provoked the jealousy of the powers.

The Greek government has deposited the sum of money necessary to pay the coupon on the debt.

Blackburn Not Withdrawn.

Louisville, Ky., March 11.—Ex-Senator Joe Blackburn arrived at Lexington this morning and gave prompt denial to the statement that he had withdrawn from the Senatorial race in favor of some one who might command the entire strength of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The Republican Senatorial caucus meets at Frankfort tomorrow night.

Ex-Representative W. G. Hunter will be the nominee, and he will be elected unless the sound money men join with the Blackburn-Democrats in making his election impossible.

Report of Defeat.

Montevideo, March 11.—Information has been received here from the interior that the Government troops have been defeated in a battle with the forces of the insurgents.

TREASURER WORTH'S POLICY

WILL PROVIDE FOR PENAL AND CHARITABLE APPROPRIATIONS FIRST.

For Building Purposes Last—A Statement to be Issued Soon—Call for State Bank Reports.

State Treasurer Worth was seen by a Tribune representative yesterday and asked as to the condition of the State treasury in regard to the possible inadequacy of the resources for State revenue to provide a fund sufficient to meet all the appropriations made by the recent General assembly. He said that several of his clerks were now making an accurate estimate of the appropriations made for the coming two years and he hoped to issue very soon a statement showing the exact status of the State's affairs financially.

He said he was quite sure that the appropriations made would be somewhat in excess of the State's income for the two years intervening before another session of the Assembly.

He has already determined upon a policy by which to govern the disbursement of the funds. He intends to set aside first of all an ample fund to meet the needs of the various penal and charitable institutions, and to pay appropriations made for building purposes last of all. He has been clothed with the power and will see that the State's credit is not compromised in the least.

The statement as to the total appropriations will be somewhat delayed by an order received from Comptroller Eckels of the United States treasury for reports as to the condition of the State banks. Mr. Worth issued the State's call for these reports yesterday and the returns will entail several days' work for the clerical force of the office.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

Opinions Handed Down in Many Important Cases.

Richmond, Va., March 11.—Following are today's Supreme court of appeals proceedings:

Immediately after reading of the orders, the resolutions of the Bar association in memory of Judge Crump were read by H. R. Pollard. Judge Staples, in an address of much pathos, moved the court that the resolutions be spread upon the records of the court and it was so ordered.

Judge Buchanan has been imperatively detained at home by the illness of his father, and no opinions were handed down today, because he has had no opportunity to examine such as have been prefaced. He was on the bench today.

Following is the summary of the day:

Fulkerson vs. Treasurer City of Bristol. Corporation court city of Bristol. Writ of error.

Oglesby, etc., vs. Hughes, etc. Circuit court of Wythe county. Appeal and supersedeas.

Hicks, Trustee. vs. Patterson et. al. Appeal and supersedeas to the Hustings court city of Roanoke.

Gaines, Trustee, vs. Hundley et al. Writ of error to the Circuit court of Amelia county.

Wilson vs. Dawson. Writ of error and supersedeas to the Hustings court city of Roanoke.

New South Building and Loan Association et al. vs. Reid et al. Corporation court of Roanoke. Appeal allowed.

James et al. vs. Upton et al. Appeal and supersedeas to the Circuit court of Middlesex county.

Richmond Electric Company vs. Williams et al. Circuit court of Henrico county. Appeal.

Osborne, etc., vs. Big Stone Gap Colliery Company. Appeal. Corporation court city of Bristol.

Combs and wife vs. Chandler et al. Appeal, etc. Corporation court city of Bristol.

Hicks vs. Argerbright. Circuit court of Tazewell county. Writ of error refused.

Ronald et al. vs. Spindle et al. Circuit court of Montgomery county. Appeal refused.

Commonwealth vs. Mullin. County court of Dickinson. Writ of error refused.

Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company vs. Cleveland Ship Building Company. Further argued by John M. Johnson and M. H. Galloway for appelleess and Col. F. L. Smith for appellant, and submitted.

The next case to be called is New York Life Insurance Company vs. Davis and others.

COL. JAMES E. BOYD

Probably Slated for the Solicitor Generalship.

FORTUNE IN THE RACE FOR MARSHAL

OTHER PROMINENT NORTH CAROLINA POLITICIANS

Applicants for High Positions—D. C. Pearson for Postmaster at Morganton—An Important Conference.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—The office-seeking crowd has thinned out perceptibly. Not near so many persons visited the White House today, and the hotel lobbies are not crowded as for days past. It is learned that the President is in no hurry to make changes except where appointments can be made by general consent. He insists that the names presented to him shall be the result of a common agreement among Senators and Representatives if possible, and the disposition is to delay appointments until such agreement is reached. In many cases, of course, this is impossible, but they will constitute the exception.

Col. Boyd goes home tomorrow entirely satisfied with the situation so far as his appointment is concerned. He is not an applicant for the first assistant postmaster-generalship. He does not want the place and would not accept it if it were tendered him. He has indicated his preference to the President and has the assurance of its early and favorable consideration. It is understood this preference is the solicitor-generalship and next to that the judgeship of the Eastern district. There are indications that the President will not consider the question of residence in filling the vacancy. Other things being equal, an Eastern man is preferable, but the residential consideration will not prevent the appointment of a Western man.

The Attorney General, it is understood, differs with the President and agrees with Senator Pritchard on this point.

A strong influence has been exerted in Captain Charles Price's interest, and there is possibility of a conflict that will end in estrangements between Boyd and Price, hitherto warm personal friends. Col. Boyd dined with Abner McKinley today.

Captain J. B. Fortune arrived today and is actively in the race for the marshalship of the Western district. He is absolutely certain that he will get the appointment and has intimated to the other applicants that it is a needless waste of time and money for them to stay in Washington on that account. State Senator Grant arrived this morning, and left for New York on an early afternoon train expecting to return here tomorrow.

Arrivals here today were as follows: E. S. Walton, of Burke; H. Lamar Gudger, of Buncombe, who does not look unlike Tom Reed, and J. D. Allbright, of Catawba, applicant for an Indian agency.

Four of the contestants for marshal for the Eastern district, the two leading candidates for the district attorneyship and four candidates for the assistant district attorneyship are residents of the Eighth Congressional district.

The X-rays was turned on Representative Linney when he arrived here tonight, but nothing was discovered except the endorsement of D. C. Pearson for postmaster at Morganton. Senator Pritchard and Representatives Linney, Pearson and White will confer tomorrow and endeavor to agree, if possible, on candidates for collectors, marshals and district attorneys. It is hardly possible that an agreement will be reached at once. J. B. H.

WINSTON-SALEM MATTERS.

Murder Suspects Turned Loose—Sheriff Call En route for Washington.

Special to The Tribune.

Winston, N. C., March 11.—The three women arrested here yesterday charged with being implicated in the murder of a little infant were given a preliminary hearing today and discharged for want of sufficient evidence to warrant binding them for the Superior court.

Clarence Call, the handsome and efficient sheriff of the "state of Wilkes," passed through the city today en route for Washington.

The Twin City club, Winston-Salem's elite social organization, is making extensive preparations for an elaborate Easter german and reception. The event bids fair to eclipse any previous function of the season. A pleasing feature of the occasion will be a sumptuous collation.

MEN AND AFFAIRS

In and Around the Capitol at Washington.

PLUM HUNTERS STILL IN EVIDENCE

WAR DEPARTMENT WITH NOT AN OFFICE TO GIVE.

Notwithstanding There are 3,000 Applications on File—Applicants Around the White House are Decreasing.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—Hon. H. C. Evans, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has been in Washington since just before inauguration day, left for home this afternoon. It is said that he bore with him the assurance that he should be appointed Commissioner of Pensions.

Five applications for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury were filed with Secretary Gage today. The applicants were William Odlin, of Massachusetts; J. H. Keattley, of Minnesota; W. B. Howell, of New Jersey; W. L. Rockwood, of New York, and S. R. McLean, of New York.

W. W. Bates, of Illinois, made application for Commissioner of Navigation, and J. A. Ockerson, of Missouri, for superintendent of the coast and geological survey.

There is absolutely not a single office ot the disposal of Secretary of War Ager, even his confidential secretary being subject to civil service rules governing appointments. But notwithstanding this, nearly three thousand applications for office have been filed with him. There was a noticeable diminution this morning in the office-seeking forces that have marched on the White House since the new President entered it. The bright sun shine and balmy air made it a day to be spent out doors rather than in, and this may have had some effect on the people who want to serve their country. Many gentlemen were willing, however, to sit for hours in the closely filled corridor that leads to the President's room in the hope of getting his ear. But the real reason for the slump in attendance undoubtedly are the new rules for the reception of visitors and the hints the President has given that he will not give much consideration to the smaller offices until the tariff bill is in a fair way toward final disposition. Then again, he has had little time to write the message to be presented to Congress next Monday and that is a matter that cannot wait, while office-seekers can.

Several men of prominence who had nothing to ask and nothing to expect from the administration, dropped in to pay their respects this morning.

Senator Mason presented the names of four of his constituents for Federal positions. Huntington Wilson, of Chicago, wants to be Secretary of Legion at Paris. The well-known Thomas B. Needles is after the Indian commissionership. Prof. Lowrey would like to go abroad in a diplomatic and consular capacity, and Mr. Elliott, of Chicago, is an applicant for the position of assistant attorney general.

Secretary Sherman today appointed William B. Gaitree, of Marietta, Ohio, as his confidential clerk, at a salary of $1,200 per year. Mr. Gaitree was assistant secretary to Governor McKinley for several years. Mr. J. Walter Blandford, of the District of Columbia, has been appointed private secretary to Attorney General McKenna, a position he formerly held when Mr. Olney was at the head of the department.

The Races.

New Orleans, March 11.—Continued fine weather and a large attendance marked today's races. The track was pretty fast and the sport lively, two favorites winning and Grayling another one, making a dead heat with Prince of India, a 12 to 1 shot.

First race—6 furlongs. Ella Penrose, 103, Caywood, 6 to 5, won; R. Q. Ban, second; Hallower, third. Time—1:17.

Second race—6 furlongs. Prince of India, 107, T. Burns, 12 to 1, and Grayling, 107, J. Gardner, 3 to 5, ran a dead heat; Alkyris, third. Time—1:17.

Third race—One mile and a sixteenth. Tenochtitlan, 108, Knapp, 3 to 1, won; Chicot, second; Sir John, third. Time—1:52½.

Fourth race—One mile and an eighth. Otho, 96, T. Powers, 6 to 1, won; Booze, second; Senator Penrose, third. Time—1:58.

Fifth race—6 furlongs. Jake Zimmerman, 108, R. Williams, 4 to 5, won; Nannie Lord, second; Flora Ballard, third. Time—1:17½.

Sixth race—7 furlongs. Robert Bonner, 95, Clay, 5 to 2, won; Annie Teuton, second; Earth, third. Time 1:30¼.

Will Curtail Production.

Halifax, N. S., March 11.—Many of the cotton mills in Eastern Canada have decided to curtail production until the market improves. Several of them have been running on short time, and today a notice was posted at the mills of the Halifax Cotton Company announcing a reduction of running time to three days a week.

Free Silver Convention.

Omaha, March 11.—As a result of a recent conference of free silver Republicans held in this city, a call has been issued for a State convention at Lincoln, March 25, for the purpose of naming a provisional national committee and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the conference.

Post Master at Falson.

Special to The Tribune.

Falson, N. C., March 11.—So far no one has opposed S. M. Hill for postmaster here. Hill is a colored merchant and well-to-do for his race. He is an intelligent man and has shown considerable confidence in himself by going ahead and getting up his papers of application, which have for several days been in the hands of Senator Pritchard to be presented to President McKinley or Postmaster General Gary. His petition was a long and strong one.

The postoffice at Falson pays about $500 a year and calls for a bond of $10,000. The candidate expects to give bond through an insurance and indemnity company.

Couldn't Get Work.

Atlanta, Ga., March 11.—Andrew Wylie, a butcher, took strychnine today in Tyes meat market, on Whitehall street, and died in 15 minutes. He could not get work and was despondent.

THE CONTEST IN WILMINGTON

SPECULATION AS TO THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

There Is Evidently a Fire Bug Still at Large in the City—Death of an Old Citizen.

Wilmington, N. C., March 11.—It has been cold enough here the past two days for snow, but the weather has now turned warmer.

Mr. Fred Rhew, an old citizen of Wilmington, died at his home Wednesday mofning from paralysis. He was nearly 77 years old and is survived by a wife and one daughter.

There is evidently one firebug at large yet. Alderman J. O. Nixon (colored) keeps a store corner of Seventh and Nixon streets. Half an hour after Tuesday midnight a stick of lightwood was found blazing under the store. A few buckets of water put out the fire before any damage was done. The guilty party is not known.

The board of aldermen met last night and among the business coming up before it was the appointment of inspectors of election, registrars and poll holders for the forthcoming city election which is to be held on the 25th inst.

The report of the aldermanic committee having the matter of the condition of the fire alarm system in charge, shows that Superintendent McIlhenny of the fire alarm system, was negligent and responsible for the alarm being out of order during the recent fires.

It was rumored yesterday that the board of aldermen would not meet until after Saturday next. If this had been the case, or a quorum had not been present at any meeting held before that time, it would have allowed Governor Russell to appoint all of the aldermen instead of five and no election could have been held on the 25th. Had such a catastrophe befallen the city, over 4,500 voters would have been totally disfranchised instead of half disfranchised as now. Had the board of aldermen not met and appointed the inspectors of election, etc., many would have declared it a deliberate sell-out to Governor Russell. The force of this assertion will be better understood when the reader is told the board is composed of seven Democrats and two Republicans; this gives the Democrats two more than a quorum. A quorum of the board is a majority.

However, the board met, and "confidence has been restored."

A meeting of the Democratic county executive committee is to be held tonight and the plan of campaign on that side of the political fence will be mapped out. It looks very much now that between anti-Russell Republicans and anti-Russell Democrats sufficient opposition will be developed to make the next administration a highly exciting one. This opposition to the interference of the Governor in local politics is formidable enough to demand serious attention from the anti-lease champion. Blustering, I should judge, will not disperse it.

Matters in the Russell-Republican camp remain in statu quo, but no man can tell what the day will bring forth.

The biographical edition of The Tribune last Sunday is pronounced a "beauty" by all whom I have met.

While it is undoubtedly planned that Sutton shall be our next Mayor, your correspondent would suggest to that gentleman the necessity of not hollering until he is out of the woods.

The repeal of the so-called "infamous" back-tax law is hailed with joy especially by those owing back taxes. It never has been a popular law and would never have been declared constitutional by a Supreme Court.

The "public pulse" is becoming feverish—a symptom of the coming election. Your correspondent has his finger on it, though, and will faithfully post the readers of The Tribune. H. W. P.

Adjourned Sine Die.

Little Rock, Ark., March 11.—The legislature adjourned sine die at noon today without having passed any of the appropriation bills for the executive and judicial departments of the government, and the various charitable and educational institutions. The senate, as has been the custom since the framing of the present constitution refused to elect a president pro tem., leaving the state without a successor to Gov. Jones in case of accident or death. The upper branch of the assembly is responsible for the failure to pass the appropriation bills, as the senators positively refused to extend the session and the governor will be compelled to call an extra session.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE

Disturbed Over the Investigation of Ruiz's Death.

TIRED ON THE SPANISH BUSINESS

WILL RETIRE WHEN HE HAS SETTLED AFFAIRS ON HAND.

Towns Burned, Cubans Murdered, and Destruction on All Sides—Improbability of Fair Trial of the Murderers of Ruiz.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., March 11.—Monday night a band of well known Cuban patriots entered the strongly fortified town of Bojucal, in Havana province, sacking all the stores of the place and burning fifteen houses. Details are lacking.

It is also reported that another party of rebels, commanded by Castillo, captured the town of Quixivican and burnt several houses of the place.

The brutal murder of Dr. Ruiz, which raised such a just cry of indignation in the United States, is still occupying the attention of Consul Lee. Persons in close contact with the consul general say that he is greatly worried over the affair. As already reported, Spain has ordered a fresh and thorough investigation of the facts which led to Ruiz's death, but Consul Lee is quoted as saying that he does not clearly see how the investigation can be properly carried out. He naturally cannot understand how an impartial trial can be held since no witness will testify against Major Fondeviela or the warden of the jail. They reasonably fear for their lives, which certainly would be endangered if they should honestly tell the truth of what has occurred. Besides, no Cuban lawyer would be willing to take up the case, as no one would have the courage to confront any of the miscreants and charge them with the dastardly deed. Consequently the point remains that no matter how willing Spain may be to have a clear investigation and impartial trial and despite the promises and inducements she may make to the witnesses they will not testify or give evidence that will throw light on the case. In view of these facts, it is understood that Gen. Lee will not take part in the proceedings, as he has been requested by the Spanish authorities, nor to appoint any lawyer as required by the Spanish laws to represent him in the case.

Personal friends of Gen. Lee affirm that as soon as he shall have settled all the pending matters he has on hand and get them in proper shape, he will resign his position and retire to the United States. He apparently feels tired of the Spanish "business," and disgusted at seeing that all his efforts in behalf of the rights of the American citizens on the island have been in vain so far.

A letter received from Santiago de Cuba dated the 4th inst., refers to an incident which shows the utter lack of consideration these Spanish authorities have with the representatives of foreign powers. By order of the chief of police, the house of Mr. Robert Mason, English pro-consul, and acting Chinese consul, was thoroughly searched, but nothing was found of a compromising nature. Mr. Mason was not present during the search, and as soon as he heard of the outrage, he at once reported the fact to the British consul general, Mr. Frederick R. Amsden, who called on the civil government, and ample apologies were given on the spot.

About Cruisers.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—A dispatch was received at the treasury department today from the collector of customs at Fernandina, Fla., stating that the steamer Bermuda had applied for clearance papers from that port. The destination of the vessel was not given, and until this is stated the papers will not be issued.

The gunboats Wilmington and Helena, built at Newport News, have been reported to the navy department as ready for official acceptance trials, and the former will be speeded over the measured course in Long Island sound on the 21st instant, the latter following two days later. These useful vessels are designed for service on the China station and in other localities where their light draft will enable them to enter shallow harbors and ascend rivers. They must run at the minimum rate of thirteen knots per hour, maintained for four consecutive hours. Confidence is expressed that they will exceed this with ease.

Naval Orders.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—Naval orders have been issued to bring about the following changes:

When the Newark goes out of commission at Norfolk March 18, Lieut. M. L. Wood is ordered to the Puritan, relieving Lieut. J. L. Helm, who is detailed to the coast survey, and Gunner lieving Gunner W. Walsh, ordered to G. L. Mallory goes to the Indiana, reinstruct seamen gunners at the Washington navy yard.

Weather Bulletin.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—For Virginia: Showers, followed by clearing weather; colder Friday night; Southerly winds, shifting to Westerly.

For North Carolina and South Carolina: Partly cloudy and local showers; Southerly winds; slightly warmer.

SAM JONES ON DIVORCES

POWERFUL SERMON IN WHICH HE SPOKE PLAINLY ON THIS SUBJECT.

The Theme of His Discourse was "Love"—The Evangelist Preached Two Strong Sermons to Tremendous Audiences.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The Tabernacle was crowded last night to hear Sam Jones preach. His sermon was unusual, in that it contained little or no slang. He preached from the text, "God is love," and made many beautiful applications of the words. He hit the divorce law rather hard, and said that the devil had something to do with every divorce that is granted. The most unpardonable sin in the world, he said, was to tear asunder a match made by God.

He started off the night's service by saying:

"Now, brethren, I want you all to give me your attention for a moment. I never have any secrets in this life. I am one of those plain old out-and-out preachers who says just what he thinks. But I'll tell you it's going to be nip and tuck for us to pay this $500 for repairing this tabernacle at the present lick we're hitting.

"Now, brethren, if you'll fill this house with negroes for four nights, they'll pay that $500. Now, I'll tell you I'd hate mighty bad to be a white man and let it be said that a negro beat me at anything. Some of you people come here and won't help or put in a cent. Some of you drop in a nickel and let that do for the whole benchfull. When a man drops in a dime all the others on the bench will look relieved and say, 'Thank God, he put in enough for all of us.' Some of you old women have been threatening to bring your pocket-books ever since this meeting started, but you haven't done it. You 'jest' keep a threatening; that's all. You don't bring any money with you, you old hog—yes, you do; you bring ten cents. You pay five cents for your car-fare, and then walk home to save the other nickel.

"Now, you ushers go through the crowd and give every one a chance to drop in something, and don't go sneaking around here with your head down, as if you were ashamed of yourself and wanted to apologize for what you were doing. (Laughter.) Oh, you needn't laugh. It's enough to make a fellow hang his head down to go all over this big crowd and get nothing but copper cents and nickels."

While the collection was being taken up the choir sang the "Sunday School Army," one of Mr. Excell's songs.

After the collection Mr. Jones continued:

"I believe this has been a day of prayer with a great many of this audience. I believe that God answers prayer, and I believe that this meeting has the spirit of prayer. Now, if we pray that we may have God's blessing; that we may do great good tonight, I believe we can have a good meeting.

"I believe that God will help us if we will but do our part.

"We have selected for a text tonight one of the greatest truths in the Bible. That text is in three little monosyllabic utterances, 'God is love.'

"That text is the very essence of God. God is love. Love is God and truth. God's nature is love. God loves as naturally as the sun pours its rays out in warm and blessed sunshine over everything in this world. The sun is no respecter of objects when it pours down its rays, and its bright light falls alike on everything. God, like the sun, is no respecter of persons. The 140,000,000 people in this world are each and all objects of His love. He knows and loves us all. The very hairs of our head are numbered and the Bible tells us the sparrow cannot fall to the ground until God's own right hand has signed its death warrant. The universe has never presented a greater truth than that God loves us all. And there is no greater perversion of fact than the prevailing impression that God hates us; that He doesn't care anything about us. He loves the meanest man in Atlanta as well as he does the best here. God loves the most wicked and abandoned sinner in this world, and if there is any difference in His love I believe he loves the meanest sinner the best."

Here Mr. Jones recited the parable of the shepherd who left his ninety and nine sheep to go look for the poor little strayed lamb. Mr. Jones made an appropriate application of the parable, and showed that Christ's love for sinners was so great that He would leave the ninety and nine righteous to save one poor strayed sinner. He continued:

"The Good Book tells us that it was to save sinners that Christ came down into this world. It was sinners that caused God to send His only begotten Son down into this world in the garb of flesh to minister to our wants for thirty-three years. It was sinners that caused Jesus to be nailed to the cruel cross, and it was sinners that caused Him to be laid in the cold tomb. It was the love of sinners that made God grasp the stylus and write the words that mean salvation for us.

"Oh, for love, God's love. God gets close to this old world when He loves it; and the text tonight is but a declaration of what God is.

"I believe the most wicked and abandoned sinner in the world couldn't turn his back on the ocean of God's infinite love if he could see it as it is.

"I have often sat down and wondered where nature's great storehouse was, from which the blushing flowers got their beautiful tint and their sweet perfume. And I have wondered where was the great storehouse in which nature kept the sweet music to gladden the voice of the birds, and in some grander and sweeter moment I ask where is the great storehouse of nature where a mother gets the love for her child. The answer comes, 'It is the great infinite heart of God.'

"When we look at a woman's tender clinging, sacrifice of love for her husband, it's but a little of God's great heart poured into her's. It's but a little of His great love that binds humanity together and makes us one. God is love.

"There are some of the greater truths that can never be seen unless by illustration or analogy.

"The Bible tells us that 'whosoever the Lord hath joined together let no man put asunder.' I don't believe there ever was a marriage that God had made and blessed that was followed by an infernal divorce. A match that God makes is not unmade.

"It's the devil's gang that's getting the divorces. (Amens.) When a young man and a young woman love each other and go to the minister and are joined together by him with God's blessing, when these two lives are joined together in this sacred way, they become one: and I say the most unpardonable sin in the world is to deliberately tear asunder a match like that.

"If any of you women married a scoundrel, you'd better stick to him. If you married a dog, you'd better stay with him. For God's sake, don't turn him loose on the world to wreck and ruin some other woman's life.

"The Legislatures of nearly every State are digging and cutting at God's laws on marriage, and if they keep passing their laws the whole structure of our society will fall. Every divorce obtained in this city is a direct blow at the foundations of society.

"If a man picks out a girl he wants from the 40,000,000 in this world in this country and then in twelve months is running up to the judge and telling him that he has a direct case of incompatibility, I say there's something wrong yith our social fabric, and I feel like saying to such a man, 'You ought to be killed, you dirty dog you.' I don't believe there is a dirty dog in Atlanta who gets a divorce but that the devil will get him. I mean what I say, let the chips fall where they will. It's the devil's work, this divorce business. God save the world when it gets fashionable to get a divorce.

"I understand that in a city not for from here they are issuing marriage licenses with divorce coupons attached. If you marry a girl on one of those licenses and get tired of her, all you have to do is to fill out the divorce coupon, tear it off and hand it to a justice of the peace and you'll be divorced.

"Take the marriage that's heavenblessed. The man marries the girl of his choice and they go to live in a little cottage that the man has bought. The man is a mechanic and makes a good salary. Day by day he adds comforts to his home and buys things that his little wife wants. In the course of years God has blessed that home with children—it's one of the brightest, happiest families in the country.

"One day it was announced to that sweet little wift that her husband has begun to drink. I won't follow the history of that home too minutely. One by one the comforts take wings. The furniture is sold, and by and by the pretty little cottage goes.. But to proceed. One day in a great city I see a sequel. I see a bartender brutally kicking a man from the back door of a miserable little saloon. As the man lays there in the gutter, I say to myself, 'That man one day went in at the front door of one of the most magnificent saloons in this city, and is now kicked out like a dog from the back door of the meanest little beer-house in town. I thought and wondered if that man had a friend to care for him, and I determined to be his friend for that day. When he picked himself up from the gutter and walked up the street, I followed to a miserable little alley. Pp the alley we go to a more miserable little cottage. I see a once pretty little woman ther amid squalor and sevral little children. The woman os sewing to get money to buy bread. The scene is harrowing. I looked at the man and said: 'There's the picture that man has painted. He's married the other and painted this.' Presently the woman saw her husband at the dilapidated gate. I saw her speak to her children and tell them to be very quiet; that their father had come, and then I saw them scamper away and hide. She went out to the gate, took him by his arm and led him into the little house and put him on the only little bed. I saw her take the ragged towel, dip it in the water and bathe his fevered, bloated face, and just as he passed off into a drunken stupor she leaned over and kissed his feverish, swollen lips and prayed that God might make him better.

"That's the kind of love I want to see. If wife will cling to husband like that, how much closer will a mother cling to her children?

"Right here in Atlanta there are men who have driven their children from their homes. Thank God, I was endowed with a father's heart. No matter how low my children may sink, I'll love them and stand by them. If they go to hell, they'll go with my arms around them.

"God's love is stronger than this. If I make my bed in hell, God is there. I don't know what other business God has in hell than to sympathize with lost and ruined children.

"Well, I hear some of you say, 'Now, Brother Jones, love like that ought to save all of us from hell.' I'll tell you, my friend, there's not a man in hell tonight that God could keep out, no more than there's a man in jail whose wife's love could keep him out.

"Take another analogy—a mother's love. The Koran says God couldn't be everywhere at one time, so he made mothers. Look at a mother's love. She'll follow her son down with her love, no matter how low he may go; until he is so degraded that all of his friends have forsaken him, and at the very last you'll see him with his head buried on his poor old mother's breast. And when they carry him to the grave the old mother is there to wet the sod with her tears.

"When our fathers and our mothers forsake us, God will take us up.

"Does God love me more than mother?

"Yes, for it's but a small part of God's love that makes a mother's love.

"Love, love, love. If I wanted to study that word a hundred years, I wouldn't go to Yale or Harvard. I'd go to my mother. I say to you, young man, you can't afford to ruin your old mother's heart. The next step will be to run over God's heart. I wish I was the meanest man in Atlanta. I wish that everybody here was good and better than I was and then I'd want to be a good man.

"Love, love; God is love. God loves us all and is doing all he can to save us all. I'm ready to say that I believe I had as good a mother as any boy, but I can say she sometimes got impatient. God never gets impatient. Blessed be God for a love that never gets impatient. Seeing God as I do, I am compelled to be a Christian. If there was only ten in the world, I'd be compelled to be one. I'll tell you what let's do. Let's have God's love here tonight. My message delivered. God help you take it as I deliver it."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Marriage has reformed a great many men by their not going into it.

A woman always judges a man by his voice and a man judges him by his necktie.

A man is generally said to be sick abed, while a girl is said to be confined to her room.

The man who will never admit that he's wrong generally ends with the biggest reputation.

A woman always thinks a man isn't having a good time unless he's jumping around and hollering.

When you call on a girl and her hands look nice and white, it is generally a sign that she has held them up above her head all the way downstairs.

URUGUAY.

The Latest Revolt in a Revolutionary Republic.

Washington, March 11.—A British cruiser, an Italian cruiser and three Argentine warships have taken up their station near Montevideo to insure the protection of their people living there during the existence of those revolutionary disturbances in Uruguay that may at any time put an end to President's Borda's authority. England especially, always watchful of the safety of her subjects in any foreign country, has important commercial interests in the republic of Uruguay which may need defence in case the insurgents shall capture the large city in which those interests are mainly concentrated. Many of the affrighted residents of the Uruguayan capital have fled to Buenos Ayres, but the English merchants among them have little cause for apprehension so long as the guns of her Majesty's ship Retribution are within sight. The American cruiser Lancaster was also ordered to Montevideo some time ago.

The revolt against President Borda has recently become much more formidable than it was when it broke out in October or November last, and if it be true that the insurgents under Gen. Saraiva, who began operations in the north, are advancing toward the capital, there is reason for apprehension that the Government will be compelled to succumb to them. There is always reason for looking for the success of any serious insurrection in Uruguay, and that the one now in progress is serious may be inferred from the number of insurgents who are reported to be in the field. The permanent army of the country consists of only 3,000 combatants, including the officers; but a great part of the national guard has recently been mobilized, in preparation for the encounter with a hostile force of unknown size, but possibly numbering not far from 10,000 men. There is very little doubt that the regular troops and the armed police will remain loyal to the President, and it can be said that the defences of Montevideo would not easily be overcome; but it would be unsafe to indulge in any assurance while the people are in a state of revolutionary excitement.

The President now in office has become exceedingly unpopular by reason of his disregard of public rights and the laws, and, though but a year of the Presidency remains to him, the insurgents cannot wait till the end of his term. The cry of "Down with Borda!" has been heard from the Brazilian line to the Rio de la Plata.

It was near the end of last year when the conspirators got ready to carry out the plot which they had long been engaged in preparing. They had got up an anti-Bordaist organization in Brazil, and they began hostilities on a small scale in the extreme north, from which, in case of disaster, they could retreat into the Brazilian territory. The movement speedily grew in magnitude and in force. Its principal leader, Gen. Saraiva, was a man of experience in war. The first encounter must be set down as a drawn battle, for both Generals boasted of success, while neither of them can be said to have gained it, since the retreat of the insurgents was an advance toward the capital and was the means of gaining a large force of recruits. This circumstance brought the Government to a realization of the dangerous character of the revolt, which had the sympaty of the leaders of the Federalist party. The Chamber of Deputies adopted restrictive measures; the Government gave warning that martial law would be declared; many battalions of the national guard were mobilized, and Borda ascertained that there were enemies in his own camp. Before the end of the year disturbances had been created in one department after another, and there had been many skirmishes, besides a number of larger engagements, in which, as it was said, thousands of combatants took part, and one side or the other gained successes, none of which were decisive.

The dissatisfaction in Montevideo became so great as to furnish support for a demand for the abdication of President Borda. It was a critical time for him; but, luckily for his side, the Government commander in the field sent word of victories won, and of the dispersal of the insurgents. Thereupon Borda took the responsibility of informing the capital that peace had been re-established.

It was a premature announcement. Early in the present year it became manifest that the leaders of the revolt were preparing for larger operations than those in which they had previously engaged. Good-sized bodies of Government troops were sent out northward and stationed at places regarded as most advantageous for them; suspected persons, including several politicians, were arrested; the liberty of the press was restricted, and the fortifications of Montevideo were strengthened. When the Congress was opened in February the President made a pleasing report of the condition of public affairs; but before another week had passed dispatches were received that formidable bodies of insurgents had again appeared in the north, one of which numbered 3,000 men. This was at the beginning of the present month, during the first week of which fighting has been renewed, with bad fortune for the Government. It is probable that there are 10,000 insurgents in arms; they have crossed the Rio Negro, and a report that a battle, in which the insurgents were successful, has been fought near the southern seaboard, has reached Montevideo, which city has been declared in a state of siege. President Borda, knowing the perils of the time, has ordered the mobilization of the 20,000 members of the national guard many of whom, however, are known to be disaffected toward his administration.

The situation is a critical one for the contumacious dictator of Uruguay, who is undeserving of the sympathy of any friend of constitutional liberty.

In the Quaker City.

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed the Philadelphia housewife, as she glanced up from the Chicago newspaper that had blown into the window, "I see that all our street-car lines have been tied up for five days. I do hope they will be running again by next week, for——"

Her tone betrayed deep anxiety.

"I really must go down town and buy my winter hat!"

Wanted.

Every man and woman to write to the Capital City Marble and Granite Works for price list and designs. You can save fifteen per cent. of the money you would have to pay other dealers by being your own agent and buying monuments direct from me. All work guaranteed and freight prepaid to nearest station. Write for prices to E. T. MARKS, Manager, 105 W. Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.

Room for More!

We have room for a few more good customers at the Popular Grocery, 120 Fayetteville Street.

Our goods are first class.

Our Prices are the Lowest

—We have a full line of—

Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Produce.

Chickens and Eggs fresh from the country.

Ice and Ice Cream.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters Daily.

Phone No. 155.

W. E. Carter

CHAS. F. BULLOCK,

Artistic Sign Writer

Signs for Professional Men a Specialty.

Money to Loan

on Eight Years Time, secured by Mortgage on Real Estate. Monthly payment, savings investment stock for sale; also FULL PAID COUPON STOCK, with semi-annual cash dividends. Loans made promptly in any part of the State. Agents wanted. Address,

Mechanics and Investors Union,
22 Pullen Building, Raleigh, N. C.

A. G. BAUER,

Architect and Superintendent,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Architect of buildings of any description. Correspondence solicited

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,

Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.

East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

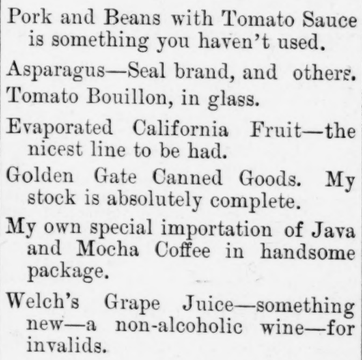
My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

School and College Text-Books



AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.

We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.

Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.

N. C. Reports from $1.50 each up, in odd volumes of complete sets.

Give us a trial order, and list your books for sale or exchange.

Southern Law Book Exchange,
M. M. SMITH, Manager.
A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St.

HOUSE, FLOOR, ROOF —AND— BUGGY PAINTS.

We carry the largest stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes to be found in the city. Can supply you at all times with the best quality goods at lowest market prices.

Julius Lewis Hardware Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE
American Bonding and Trust Co.
OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS
OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS
POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

—WITH ANOTHER—

LOT OF PIES.

When passing down East Martin street stop at the show window of the Lyon Racket Store and see the great bargains they are offering in hats. Why, you can get a $2 Dunlap hat there for 25 cents. This great sacrifice is made to make room for a Spring stock. So come and get a slice of the pie while it is going.

And it will pay you to examine our 5 cent, 10 cent, 20 cent and 25 cent counters, as we have great bargains on them. All come and see them. It will pay you if you are in need of anything on them for the next twenty days. We sell at the lowest possible price to make room for Spring goods.

Yours to please,

Lyon Racket Store,
No. 16 East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Tribune Publishing Company Is prepared to execute **Job Printing** In a neat and attractive manner at the lowest prices

Seed Potatoes

DIRECT FROM THE POTATO COUNTRY.

GENUINE EARLY ROSE, WHITE STAR.

Very low by the barrel. Be sure to get the best at prices not fancy, of

JONES & POWELL.

Pocahontas Steam Coal.

Comes from the Pocahontas Flat Top "Fields," where there are about forty operations. We have visited this "Field," and also the headquarters in Philadelphia, and arranged that only the best Coal in this "Field" be shipped to us, and all we are now receiving is of this kind. This means the

Best Steam Coal in America.

Those who want the best and want to save money in fuel and boilers should burn this. Those who have money to burn can do so more rapidly by burning other coals.

Weight and quality guaranteed by authority of the General Agents.

JONES & POWELL,
Miner's Agents,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Members OF THE Legislature ....

Have to Eat!

Why not eat where you can get

THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

at any hour of the 24.

BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

McCLURE & HALES'

Bonanza Saloon,
232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

'97

WE TELL YOU

Good News today. Our Line of

Crescent Bicycles

Are in, they are beauties. The only Bicycle Factory that ever shipped a solid Train Load of 16 Cars of Bicycles from any factory in one shipment. This shows their great popularity. Men's Wheels $50.00 to $75.00. Ladies's Wheels $50.00. Boys' and Girls' Wheels $30.00 to $40.00. Crescents have been tried here 3 years. Buy of a Dealer you know, and who backs his sales with a good Solid Guarantee.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,
RALEIGH, N. C.

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH

should read the

New York Press,

both Daily and Sunday. Daily One cent; Sunday, Five cents. Subscription rates as follows:

Daily, one year	$6.00
" six months	3.00
" three months	1.50
" one month	.50
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
" " " six months	4.00
" " " three months	2.00
" " " one month	.70
Sunday, one year	2.00
" six months	1.00
" three months	.50
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

RULES FOR THE FIGHT

As Laid Down and Set Forth by Referee George Siler.

A CHANCE FOR ONE TO KICK OUT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS IN REFERENCE TO "FOULS."

The Fighters Do Not Seem Inclined to Take Kindly to the Rules and Regulations as Laid Down—Conferences Will Probably be Held.

Carson, Nev., March 10.—The most delicate subject in connection with the big fight was broached today when Referee George Siler submitted to Corbett and Fitzsimmons his interpretation of the Queensbury rules. Silers' communication, which was in the nature of a formal letter, was not received with manifestations of joy at either camp. The big fellows read their letters thoughtfully and reserved. If Siler had any doubts as to the propriety of his action in outlining his views at this time, they must be dissipated now. The fighters could never have agreed upon the rules after entering the ring. Each man appears to be playing possum just now and waiting for the other to commit himself. It is not unwise, however, to predict that a conference between Siler, Stuart and the representatives of the principals will be necessary before the matter of rules is finally settled.

Mr. Siler's letter which was handed to the pugilists shortly after noon, reads as follows:

Carson City, Nev., March 10.

To James J. Corbett, Esq., and Robert Fitzsimmons, Esq., Carson City, Nev.:

Gentlemen—Herewith I hand you each the rules of the Marquis of Queensbury, under the provisions of which you are to contest for the heavyweight championship of the world in this city on March 17, 1897. Accompanying the rules, I hand you some suggestions and instructions. These are based upon careful study, research, equity and fairness. You are principals to what will be the greatest contest of modern times. You have both trained carefully and assiduously. The principals and public are alike engrossed to an extent never before made manifest in a like encounter. While it is a departure to give instructions to contestants in a battle like this, a week in advance of the meeting, I think that the importance of the affair fully warrants this move. I am confident that you both want to win solely and wholly on your merits. Neither of you can afford to have the slightest suspicion of doubt cloud the title which will belong to the victor. To that end I herewith hand you the rules and certain interpretations under which you are to battle:

Rule 1—To be a fair, stand-up fight boxing match in a twenty-four foot ring, or as near that as practicable.

Rule 2—No wrestling or hugging allowed.

Rule 3—The rounds to be of three minutes duration, and one minute time between rounds.

Rule 4—If either man fall, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner, and when the fallen man is on his legs, the round is to be resumed and continued until the three minutes have expired. If one man fails to come to the scratch in the ten seconds allowed, it shall be in the power of the referee to give his award in favor of the other man.

Rule 5—A man hanging on the ropes in a helpless state with his toes off the ground shall be considered down.

Rule 6—No seconds or any other person to be allowed in the ring during the rounds.

Rule 7—Should the contest be stopped by any unavoidable interference, the referee to name time and place, as soon as possible, for finishing the contest, so that the match must be won or lost, unless the backers of both men agree to withdraw the stakes.

Rule 8—The gloves to be fair sized boxing gloves of the best quality and new.

Rule 9—Should a glove burst or come off, it must be repaired to the referee's satisfaction.

Rule 10—A man on one knee is considered down, and if struck the man is entitled to the stakes.

Rule 11—No shoes or boots with springs allowed.

Rule 12—The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring.

The first three rules need no comment, as they are plain, simple and understood by almost everybody.

Rule 4, however, requires some analysis, as some of the points are often misconstrued.

The rule says: If either man fall, through weakness or otherwise, he must get up, unassisted, ten seconds to be allowed him to do so, the other man meanwhile to return to his corner.

This, of course, was intended to prevent a man standing over his fallen opponent. It probably never occurred to the framer of the rules that at times a man either falls or is knocked down in his opponent's corner. If then, the man on his feet, retire to his corner as the rules direct, he will be standing over his fallen opponent, and doing just what the rules mean he shall not do.

To avoid all disputes on this score, I will simply instruct you in case of a knock-down to retire at least ten feet from your fallen opponent, to give him an opportunity to rise.

Rule 12, which says: The contest in all other respects to be governed by the revised rules of the London prize ring, is, I consider, one of the most important of the twelve rules, and appears to be the bone of contention in almost every contest. It has been thrust upon all referees, myself among them, to inquire of the principals whether they choose to hit in clinches with one arm free and also on breakaways. Invariably the principals agreed not to hit in clinches, or on breakaways, but they generally forget all about their agreement and frequently violate it.

This, then, causes not only their seconds, but the spectators, to cry "foul" every time a blow is delivered in a clinch or on a breakaway and causes much trouble and argument. It also makes the duties of a referee arduous and disagreeable and keeps him continually in hot water. Furthermore, it gives the referee an opportunity to decide a contest on a technical foul, which is generally unsatisfactory to everybody concerned. Neither of you, I am sure, desire to win the coming contest on a technical foul, and to avoid any such contingency, through hitting in clinches with a free arm and breakaways, I will rule:

That you be permitted to hit in clinches with one arm free and also on breakaways. With this interpretation of this rule announced a week before the contest, you will both have time to practice this important point and will have no cause for complaint should either of you be caught off your guard.

Pivot blows, missing with either hand and whipping back with the elbow, meeting an opponent with or deliberately striking him with the elbow or knees, are barred and will be considered foul. Should any of the above blows have any material effect on the result of the contest I shall use my judgment accordingly. Should any of the seconds of the principals enter the ring during a round to render any assistance to the fighters or prevent them from committing a foul, or to throw water on them, it shall be deemed a foul.

Coaching by seconds during the rounds is objectionable to everybody and is apt to create discord and argument. Both of you have undoubtedly mapped out your plans of attack and defense, and need no advice from your therefore refrain from making any comment during the contest.

Trivial fouls may be unintentionally committed by either, but unless they have a direct bearing on the result they will be overlooked by me in my discretion.

This, I believe, covers all the important points. Both of you are thoroughly acquainted with the Marquis of Queensbery rules not touched upon by me, and I hope to see you both live strictly up to them.

With a fair field, no favors, no prejudices, I remain, Very truly yours,

GEORGE SILER, Referee.

Salisbury Delivers an Address.

London, March 10.—At the dinner of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, which was held this evening, Lord Salisbury delivered an address in which he referred briefly to the crisis which has been reached in the affairs of Greece over the Cretan question. His lordship said it must be remembered that the British government would be guided in their policy by personal sympathies or religious proclivities and sentiments. They were the trustees of a great nation's interests and obligations, which they were bound to maintain above everything else.

The premier's remarks were received with loud cheers. The speech throughout was devoid of any expression of party feeling.

Sixty Thousand Greeks on the Frontier.

London, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle will public tomorrow a dispatch from Athens saying that Greece has 60,000 troops on the frontier and that the Turkish and Greek outposts are very close together in places. For instance, at Arta the Turks hold one end of a bridge and the Greeks the other. A Greek general recently while inspecting the frontier accidentally entered Turkish territory and was captured by the Ottoman patrol, but was eventually rescued by his troops.

The situation on the frontier, it is said, is a dangerous one and little would be required to set the country ablaze.

Defeat of Radicals and Socialists.

Vienna, March 10.—The general elections for deputies to the Austrian Reichstag when the new electoral reform law adding seventy-two seats to those already existing in the Reichsrath, the members to be chosen by universal suffrage, went into effect for the first time. The feature of the election reported up to this time has been the defeat of the Radicals and Socialists and the victory of the anti-Semites and the Clericals.

Of twenty-five results thus far reported the Socialist candidates were successful in only three instances.

Miss Booth Ill.

Toronto, Ontario, March 10.—Miss Eva Ballington Booth, commander of the Salvation Army forces in Canada, is dangerously ill and her recovery is doubtful. Three weeks ago after service iun the Army temple of this city she was suddenly taken ill and her condition was so serious that removal to her house was impossible. An office in the temple was converted into a temporary hospital, where she still lies.

Working Over Time.

London, March 10.—The entire staff of employees at the Devonport dock yards, hnumbering 5,000, ave been ordered to work overtime for the purpose of hastening the completion of the fitting out of the vessels upon which they are engaged. The order is believed to have been issued in view of the crisis which has arisen over the Cretan question.

Affecting Business.

London, March 10.—Tomorrow the Standard will publich an Athens dispatch saying that the summoning of the Greek reserves for services has compelled several large commercial houses to close their doors. Number of families have been left without supporter sand the entire social life of the country is at a standstill.

A Teller Gone Wrong.

Newburyport, Mass., Mar. 10.—Percy Dame, the teller of the Merchant's National Bank here, has disappeared, leaving a shortage in his accounts of about $7,500. He admitted taking money at intervals, running back over twelve years.

Slavery Abolished.

London, March 10.—A dispatch from Lagos says a decree has been issued for the abolition of slavery in the Niger country, the decree to go into effect upon the anniversary of the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria.

SPAIN WILL GIVE IT UP

SHE IS LIKELY TO ABANDON CUBA BEFORE SUMMER.

Both the Carlists and Republicans are Getting Ready to Rise—Campos Says the Spaniards Cannot be Conquered.

Havana, March 11.—In the month of May Spain's sinews of war will be exhausted, and the Spanish government, confronted by two threatening revolutions at home—one by the Carlists and the other by the Republicans—will be obliged to give up the struggle in Cuba, abandoning the island to the insurgents.

Such, at least, is the substance of all the news and opinion received here from Madrid in private letters to leading Spaniards who have important connections with the court. Senor Romero Robledo, who wrote one of the letters, says that the plan of reforms have been a failure, and that he never gave a hearty approval to the scheme, knowing well that the Cubans, if not conquered by force of arms, could not be lured to make peace by kind offers. He says the situation, in his opinion, is extremely critical.

Gen. Martinez Campos says in another letter that the Cubans are now stronger than ever, and that to crush the revolution Spain needs to make three times as great an effort now as a year ago, which means 600,000 men and $400,000,000. Can such an effort be made? Martinez Campos says that the answer will be given by those who know the real situation of Spain. "For reforms or home rule," he adds, "it is too late."

All the officers in the Spanish army now in Cuba, who belonged to the Carlist army during the last war in the Peninsula, have received secret advices from the agents of Don Carlos that their military rank will be recognized by "the King" and they will receive promotion in case they return to the service of "their rightful sovereign."

The Spanish officers who belonged to the army of Don Carlos and who, after being pardoned by the late King, Don Alfonso XII., are serving under the Spanish flag in Cuba, are very numerous. They have not thrived, and have always been regarded with suspicion by the authorities. Conspicuous among them is Col. Arjona, who was a General in the Carlist ranks and who came into such prominence last month on account of the battle in which he was routed by Gen. Gomez at the estate of Juan Criollo.

From reliable sources the correspondent of the Sun is able to say that the agents of Don Carlos are working with great neergy in Cuba among the old Carlist element. A scheme for a general uprising in the Peninsula was planned a few months ago, and was ready to be carried out when Don Carlos' daughter ran away with a married man in Italy. This incident, from the royalist point of view, worked much injury, for the time, to the Carlist cause. The conspirators stopped all their preparations for the revolt. Don Carlos repudiated his daughter publicly, but it was decided to wait a few more months. Now the time is considered ripe, and Spain will probably become once more the scene of a civil war.

The agents of Don Carlos here say that their King is ready to grant to the island of Cuba liberal home rule, identical with that of Canada, with a Viceroy in the island as Commander-in-Chief of the army and the representative of the Crown.

At the same time the Republicans, though less united than the Carlists, are also conspiring, and they will appeal to arms as soon as public order in the Peninsula is disturbed by the Carlists. "The Republicans," says a letter from Madrid, "are far more dangerous than the Carlists, as they will add to their fighting strength, from the very first, the Socialists and red anarchists, who are so numerous, especially in Catalonia and Valencia.

In consequence of this critical condition of affairs, the Central Government has notified Gen. Weyler that no more reinforcements are to be expected from Spain. A new call on the reserves would evoke a protest throughout the country that would be very dangerous at this moment. Moreover, no more money is to be expected for Cuba after May 1, because the Government has to attend also to the war in the Philippines and to the course of events at home.

The paper-money remedy prescribed by Weyler has proved to be worse than the disease it was intended to cure. In spite of the Captain-General's decree threatening with court-martial those who do not accept the bills at par with silver, nobody accepts them. To enforce his law Gen. Weyler will have to court-martial the whole population of Cuba. The Spanish troops are suffering the first effects of the bankruptcy. It is shocking to see the poor soldiers starving in the country, perishing by thousands from all kinds of diseases, and without any sanitary safeguards, which the Government is too poor to provide.

The general opinion is that the abandonment of Cuba will not be made by an official decree and the withdrawal of the Spanish troops. No Spanish Government would dare to inflict such a wound upon the national pride. But, as in South America, the mother country will simply give up the fight on her part and leave the Spaniards on the island to shift for themselves.

This opinion is supported by the words of Senor Canovas, who says that he will blow out his brains before he will sign a decree for the evacuation of Cuba. He writes to Don Manuel Calvo, a prominent Spaniard of Havana:

"The time is near at hand when the mother country, having done her entire duty, will ask her loyal sons in Cuba to support with their patriotism the overwhelming burden of Spain's calamities."

War Fever Re-Aroused.

London, March 10.—The Times tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Athens saying that the fighting at Hierapetra yesterday and the expulsion of M. Baraklis, the Greek vice consul at Canea, has re-aroused the war fever there.

Russia Assisting.

Belgrade, March 10.—It is rumored here that the Russian Government has offered Servia 120,000 magazine rifles on credit. It has not been decided yet whether the offer will be accepted or refused.

Political Prejudices.

"Sal," observed the shade of Sir Walter Raleigh, "why didn't you finish that game of poker with Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry?"

"Because," answered the shade of George III., "I couldn't stand Pat.'

THE BESIEGED MUSSULMANS.

Conveyed to Canea on Board the Italian Transport Trinacria.

London, March 10.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Canea saying that the Mussulmans who had been besieged at Kandamos and who have arrived at Canea, were conveyed there on board the Italian transport Trinacria and that another vessel is expected to arrive shortly with more refugees. The force which relieved the beleagurered inhabitants of Kandimos also assisted 112 soldiers who were besieged in the Spaniako Block House.

After the rescue, Moslems boarded the Trinica, the arms which they had were removed to the Rodney.

The correspondent says the refugees are rapidly debarking at Canea and that the Trinicia will return to Selino for more.

The Government is supplying tents for the poorest. A few have houses here, but a majority of them are utterly ruined and many have been made invalid. During the passsage of the Trinicia from Selino ot Canea a child was born on board.

The captain of the warship Rodney has reported that the chiefs of the insurgents who surrounded Knadamos attempted to compel their followers to keep the promise given that the Moslem soldiers should retain their arms, but were not always able to do so. The rabble at Selino, the reporter says, was far more troublesome, and despite the fact that the sailors had been on march for twelve hours they were compelled to remain under arms all night in order to keep the rabble out of the town and to protect the embarking refugees. They were obliged on several occasions to fire on the insurgents, so menacing were their actions. When the reporter left Selino it was feared that a general attack would be made upon that place.

The Dream of Peace.

New York Press.

Universal peace has been the dream of poets from the time Virgil wrote his remarkable eclogue that some pious patriotic writers were inclined to construe as a prophecy of the dawn of Christianity forced from the gentle lips of an inspired pagan. Even among superlatively aggressive nations like the Roman and the English it is noteworthy how often this aspiration has been voiced, not merely by the dreamers of dreams and the seers of visions, but by countless of the more practical members of society, and the wide enthusiasm which has been manifested at the mere idea of temporary arbitration clearly shows that this dream is making headway toward actuality of realization some time in the "civilized" world.

Yet against this cheering sign must be set the ugly fact that the largest employer of labor in the world is a gunsmith, a cannon-molder. Krupp II. of Germany has more than 25,000 men on his pay-roll, and, as thirty-four governments are his customers, these men are never idle. Still, this man in the prime of life, whose vast fortune has been built on the furnishment of munitions to the business of wholesale, realized murder, is one of the kindest of human beings. Krupp II. has been like a father to his workmen. In War's greatest foundry this German has put in practice the Golden Rule to such an extent that his workmen live in "model" houses and enjoy schools, baths, libraries and theatres, with a hospital for their care when sick and with pensions when old age has rndered them useless. Besides, he has never shown the slightest desire to be familiar with the nobility and has repeatedly refused to accept a title.

It is possible, also, this man's dream that the death engines in which he deals will before long become so terribly effective that war itself will suffer annihilation by reason of the completeness of destructiveness at which the means of warfare shall have arrived? The situation in Europe, at least, seems pregnant to-daywith a germ of this tremendous possibility. Probably more than half of the feeling among the various peoples is that war on a vast scale must soon happen, and that this conflict will be so frightful as to leave the victor or victors almost as prostrate as the vanquished. Hence the unparalleled struggle now making to preserve the peace of Europe at any cost, even at the bitter, shameful price of Christian blood spilt by the bloodthirsty Moslem, who has for years exhibited a marked method in his madness.

That the twentieth century will see some upheavals of nations from within is a fair inference from the known rate of progress made by certain revolutionary or evolutionary ideas. That the general disarmament foretold by Victor Hugo will come to pass within the new century is hardly likely, and yet that it will be anywhere near as crimson a century as this one has been cannot be reasonably believed. The dream of peace on earth and good will among men is not coming true rapidly, but its realization seems appreciably near.

Nat Goodwin's Joke with Sullivan.

Chicago Record.

When Sullivan was in his prime and was supposed to be the invincible champion of the universe, he came to Chicago to play an engagement. Nat Goodwin was playing here at the same time. Goodwin, like very other man with a drop of sporting blood in his veins, admired Sullivan. He knew him very well, as the great actor and the great pugilist both came from Boston.

Sullivan was standing near a fancy bar at one of the hotels when Goodwin entered. The usual circle of admirers were at a safe distance from the mighty warrior, admiring him in awe stricken silence. Goodwin pretended not to recognize Sullivan. He strolled over to the bar and asked in a loud voice: "Who is that duffer?"

"Sh-h-h! That's John L. Sullivan," said the bartender.

"Well, what do I care?" demanded the actor, and with that he walked over and brushed against the fighter.

Sullivan glared down at Goodwin and roared: "Say, who are you pushin'?"

"Oh, keep still, you big bluff," replied Goodwin.

Two or three of the spectators fainted, and others pushed forward to save the actor's life. Before they could interfere Goodwin was driving right and left at the "big fellow," who was backing away, apparently frightened out of his wits. Most of the people who had been looking on ran for their lives, and never came back to find out that it was all a joke.

It is said that Goodwin wade it a practice to assault Sullivan whenever he saw him, and the big fighter thought it was the funniest thing the comedian ever did.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000.00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, - - - - $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

J. R. FERRALL & Co.,

Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

Phone 19. 105 and 107 West Martin Street.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

RUSSELL, Butler, Daniels—the combination against the field for 1898.

AND so the Governor says that he will have nothing to say to THE TRIBUNE. What a pity!

THE people have caught on to the idea that THE TRIBUNE is a forum in which everybody can have a fair show.

WILL the Governor put the Judge in jail, or will the Judge jug the Governor? That is the burning question.

SPEAKER HILEMAN'S little joke is a matter of four dollars a day for sixty days. It will be a good joke for Hileman if he gets the money.

IF His Excellency would walk the straight and narrow way, as he ought, THE TRIBUNE would not bother him at all. Stick a pin here, Governor.

THE people will know who are responsible for permitting a foreign railway corporation to sue two of the officers of the State in a Federal Court.

IF the Grant bill had been permitted to become a law, the Governor of North Carolina would not now be a defendant in a suit in the Federal Court.

IF His Excellency had any intention of telegraphing Judge Simonton to go to His Satanic Majesty, he reconsidered before the arrival of the messenger boy.

THE Governor was kind enough yesterday to say that THE TRIBUNE would not be here long to bother him. A clear case of the wish being father to the thought.

WHEN the men who procured the defeat of the Grant bill go before the people next year, they will find it an up-hill job to explain why they turned down a bill to require foreign railroad corporations to become incorporated in this State.

THE Governor's organ secured a copy of his Excellency's telegram to Judge Simonton; but it did not get the list of new directors. THE TRIBUNE concludes that it is better to have a grapevine telegraph than to have the ear of the executive. Great is the grapevine telegraph.

THERE is no discount on the politics of THE TRIBUNE. It is Republican to the core; but above everything, it is fair to friend and foe. It would scorn to strike a foul blow or to take an unfair advantage. Men of all parties recognize this, and acknowledge it most cheerfully, because they have not been accustomed to that kind of journalism in Raleigh. There is not a day passes that THE TRIBUNE does not receive numerous compliments for its course in this respect.

A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

The Populist party, aided by the Governor and a Democratic newspaper, went into the fight against the North Carolina Railroad lease to make political capital. How well they succeeded appears when it is observed that they permitted the ninety nine year lease to stand when they could have forced a reduction of the term to thirty-six years.

The strongest point they made against the lease was that the term was too long, and when they had an opportunity to cut it down two thirds they refused to do it, and took upon themselves the responsibility of tabling a compromise measure in the House that upon its adoption in the Senate was claimed by their organ as a substantial victory for their side. And now they declare that they will go before the people on the issue.

The lease question is not a political issue with any party except the Populists. Republicans and Democrats would have nothing to do with it when they formed their platforms. As subsequent events show, they divided in the Legislature according to their individual views, and it so fell out that a very large majority of both parties took a decided stand in favor of upholding the lease contract. The Governor took ground against the lease, but in so doing he placed himself in line with the Populists and virtually became their leader, so far as that, the overshadowing question before the Legislature, was concerned. Less than one-third of the Republican members took sides with him in the fight. It is reasonable to suppose that some of them were guided by their judgment in taking their position against the lease; but it cannot be doubted that others were influenced by a desire to stand well with the executive.

The result of the fight against the lease is well known. When those who were opposing it found that they could not carry every point for which they contended, they rejected a fair offer of compromise and cruelly put their bill to death. Rather than accept a thirty-six year lease, as a settlement of the controversy, they let the ninety-nine year lease stand.

If the position of a political party is to be determined by the action of a majority of its chosen representatives, the Populist party has put itself in a hole. It went in to fight a ninety-nine year lease of property in which the State is the largest stockholder, and they came out of it virtually committed to the very thing that they made a show of opposing. By voting to table the Grant compromise bill, which carried the original measure with it, they put themselves on record as prefering a ninety-nine year lease and a law suit to a thirty-six year lease without litigation. If they are willing to face the people on that issue, they are welcome to all the capital.

By the same process of reasoning, the Republican party stands upon the Grant bill as a fair and reasonable compromise and an equitable settlement of the controversy, insuring to the State a large revenue from a lessee fully able to perform its part of the contract, for a term of years within the average life time, with all interests of the State and the private stockholders amply protected. More than two-thirds of the Republican members of the General Assembly believed that the State was bound, in law and in morals, to uphold the lease as a valid contract; but they were willing to assent to a compromise to which all parties interested could agree. If the lease question is to be made a political issue next year, the Republican party will be in the position of having agreed to an honorable settlement of the controversy. If any one in the party, whether in a high or low place, is disposed to antagonize this position, he must be regarded as a kicker and a partner in politics with the Populists.

The value of Speaker Hileman's public services was but imperfectly understood until he rendered his bill. It now appears the figure is ten dollars a day, which is six dollars more than the ordinary member of the general assembly, and four dollars more than his predecessors in office. That is rather steep for a reformer who believes in cutting down salaries of public officials.

RECIPROCITY'S VALUE TO US

PORTER QUOTES SENATOR M'ENERY ON THE TARIFF.

Sales in the Foreign Markets May Reach $500,000,000 Under a New M'Kinley aw

How will the Senate stand on the tariff bill? That is the most important question to the Republican party and to the country just now. This is even more important abroad than who will receive the small handful of offices that have not been gathered in by the Civil Service law. A conversation with a Democratic United States Senator on the tariff question, afterword written out, submitted and approved by him, may help to elucidate matters and give the public renewed hope in relation to the speedy settlement of the tariff question.

"I am a Sam Randall Democrat, always have been and always will be," said Senator Mamuel D. McEnery (Dem.) of Louisiana, in Washington the other day. "This is no sudden conversation on my part," he added, "for the people of my State have known my views for many years. I am somewhat averse to newspaper notoriety at any time, and especially so at the beginning of my career as a Senator, but I am free to give you my honest convictions on the tariff question. In 1884, I delivered my inaugural address as Governor-elect of Louisiana. In that address I stated clearly and distinctly the identical views I hold to-day. And in the speech made by me to the Democratic caucus which sent me here as a Senator I left no ground for doubt as to my attitude on the tariff.

"I am told that the Senate is close upon the question of the tariff measure to be framed by the Ways and Means Committee. I am not politically shrewd enough to play fast and loose upon this or any other question in order to have my convictions enacted into law. The tariff should be taken out of politics. It has no place in partisan discussion. It is purely an economic question, and should be settled upon a strictly common-sense basis, just as any economic problem would come before the managers of a business house or manufacturing establishment.

"I deny the right of anybody, through caucus or otherwise, to control my vote upon the question of a tariff. We should so frame the new bill as to raise ample revenue for the Government, to protect all American industries from disastrous foreign competition, and to protect the laboring classes by giving them employment and wages commensurate with their skill, thus enabling them to live in ease and comfort. This tariff should be impartial in distributing its benefits and free from individual or sectional favoritism."

Senator McEnery was pressed for a direct answer to the question whether he would enter a Democratic caucus to determine the organization of the Senate. In view of a possible combination between Silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats to control all leading committees and to take charge of the management in committee of all important legislation, the attitude of the new Senator from Louisiana becomes a matter of national interest.

"I do not cross a bridge till I get to it, nor do I turn on the hose until the fire is started," said Senator McEnery. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. But I am determined to do nothing which will militate against the distinct recognition of my tariff convictions and their effective realization are subsidiary to my views on the greatest economic question of the age, and minor matters of party detail shall not swerve me from my main purpose. I shall vote to give every other State and every other industry the same measure of Protection I ask for Louisiana. I shall give as well as take. Louisiana is no beggar at the hands of the Protectionists of the United States. We shall aid by our votes other sections of the Union which require Protection, and I, for one, shall do so because I believe a correct solution of the tariff economic problem must result in benefit to every section of this country."

That the Republicans can rely upon the vote of Senator McEnery to pass the Tariff bill framed by the Ways and Means Committee is now quite assured. The new Senator is a sort of political god down in his neck of the woods; he does not truckle to his constituency and lie awake o' nights wondering whether they will approve his course or not. He makes courses for the people of Louisiana to pursue, and, as a rule, they are on record as having followed the path blazed out for them by McEnery as the pioneer. This is true statemanship, and those who want a speedy settlement of the tariff question will rejoice that there are men who can rise above party considerations when the country is sufferin.

The time has come when American Protectionists and American Free Traders should join hands in a united effort to push American manufacture into the markets of the world. While holding steadfast to that which we know to be good—our home market—let us reach out intelligently for those markets which are legitimately ours.

Heretofore the trouble has been that the Free Trader, in his anxiety for a broader commerce has belittled the value of that home market, or at least has been willing to take serious risk with it. On the other hand, in the defence of the home market, perhaps the high Protectionist may not have realized the importance of an outlet for manufactured as well as of unmanufactured goods for the United States. Between these two extreme views the policy of reciprocity has sprung up and was incorporated into the McKinley law.

It takes time and money and enterprise and advertising and patience to introduce new brands of goods into the world's markets, no matter how good the quality and reasonable the price. Our large concerns who deal in standard articles at once began the work of pushing American goods. They spent fortunes in advertising, and just as they began to reap the reward the reciprocity law was repealed and the whole business was sidetracked.

Last autumn, in Minneapolis, I visited the great flouring mills of the Pillsburys and Washburns, and the proprietors vigorously declared that a greater wrong was never perpetrated by a political party than the repeal of the reciprocity section of the tariff law. Mr. Pillsbury told me frankly that there was no explanation or defence of this act, save that of pure and unadulturated cussedness. If we ever hope to become strong in the exportation of manufactured articles we must stand firmly by some fixed policy. We must rescurrect, as President McKinley says, the reciprocity laws, and keep them on the statute books. To this end the Free Trader, the moderate Protectionist and the high Protectionist may easily work together.

There is much that is encouraging in our foreign exports of manufactures. A strong pull and a pull altogether, aided by reciprocity, will show wonderful results in this direction by the close of the century. I am aware that some of our good Protection friends have tried to throw cold water on the increase in the export of manufactures. If these gentlemen will study the utterances of President McKinley, or consult him some day, they will find that he is an enthusiastic believer in the increase of the exports of American manufactures, and that he will not hesitate to use the reciprocity law to this end, if Congress re-enacts it.

Now for the reason of the faith within us. Since 1880, exports of manufactured articles have more than doubled. From $103,000,000 they have gone to $229,000,000. Relatively speaking, about 12 per cent. of our exports were then manufactured goods, to-day about 26½ per cent. Including mining, forest products and miscellaneous, we may say that about two-thirds of all our exports are agricultural commodities, and one-third products of our mines, our forests and our workshops.

A dip into the details reveals some striking and interesting facts well worth studying in connection with the new tariff laws. In ten years our exports of iron and steel and articles manufactured therefrom have increased from $16,000,000 to over $41,000,000. With the recent fall in prices the year 1900, should find us sending abroad at least $100,000,000 worth of iron and steel. In Japan, China, South America and Mexico we hear of great railway developments. We buy hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of the products of these countries annually—of tea and coffee and rubber and silks. Why should they not buy our steel rails and equipment for their railways?

In the same time the value of wood and the manufactres thereof has increased $12,000,000, and nearly reached a total of $32,000,000 in 1896. The United States is the greatest wood working country of the world. We have here in our Scandinavian population the most skilled wood-workers, and with the hard wood forests of the Southern States hardly touched, and the still primitive forest on the Pacific coast, the increase of this item to $50,000,000, or even to $75,000,000, will not be a great achievement.

The exports of leather and its manufactures have doubled between 1887 and 1896. Our leather belting has no superior, our calfskin stands unexcelled and our manufactures of leather win approval in the markets of the world. Should the rate of increase continue the present export of $20,000,000 worth will reach $30,000,000 worth in 1900; perhaps a higher figure. The exports of American chemicals nearly doubled in the period under discussion and now amount to nearly $10,000,000. The exports of coal more than doubled, exceeding $10,000,000. Exports of copper and manufactures therefore went from $2,000,000 in 1887 to nearly $20,000,000 in 1896.

To enumerate these items would be tedious, so only the most striking are given. If American oils, mineral, animal and vegetable, and the infinite variety of manufactures therefrom continue to push their way all over the world, giving the cheapest and best results and the wholesomest products, the enormous total for 1896 of nearly $70,000,000 will soon change into $100,000,000. In the decennial period considered we have quadrupled the export of scientific instruments, nearly doubled the exports of glassware, musical instruments, paper and of agricultural implements and increased by $2,000,000 the exports of cotton goods. In textiles we are undoubtedly weak, but in many other lines, as the following shows, we are strong, and with proper legislation should be hopeful.

Value of the exports of certain branches of manufactures, mining, etc., from the United States in 1896, with estimates for 1900:

	1896.	1900.
Oil of all kinds and products thereof, ...	$70,000,000	$100,000,000
Iron and steel and manufactures of	41,000,000	75,000,000
Wood and manufactures of...	32,000,000	50,000,000
Leather and manufactures of	20,000,000	30,000,000
Copp'r and manfctr's of	20,000,000	30,000,000
Cotton manfctr's	17,000,000	20,000,000
Coal	10,000,000	15,000,000
Chemicals	9,000,000	15,000,000
Naval stores	9,000,000	12,000,000
Agricl'tl impl'ts	5,000,000	10,000,000
Fertilizers	4,500,000	7,500,000
Pap'r and mf'ctures of	2,700,000	5,000,000
Sentf'c impl'ts .	2,500,000	5,000,000
Cycles, gl'ssw're and minor manufactures	10,000,000	20,000,000
Total, ...	$252,700,000	$394,500,000

There is a good chance of increasing our exports of manufactured articles and of products other than agricultural before the close of the present century to $400,000,000, and possibly to $500,000,000. Take, for example, American bicycles, which appeared in the Treasury reports only in 1896, and yet nearly $2,000,000 worth were sent abroad. Those who belittle the progress we are making as a manufacturing Nation should study the export tables.

Push for the markets of the world, but at the same time do not let go of the markets of the United States—by far the richest pasture in which to browse.

In conclusion, just a word about our exports for 1892 and 1896. A word that should encourage and cheer the business men, the manufacturers and the laborers of the country. There has been a lot of partisian comparison, but intelligent readers want facts.

It is true our exports reached the high-water mark in 1892, namely, $1,015,732,011. That is a grand figure. Last year exports aggregated $863,000,000, also a good figure when compared with other years than the year we reached the noon-day sun of our prosperity. A very good showing, indeed, and one that has been greatly excelled only in 1892, and slightly excelled in 1891 and 1894. Compared, however, with the abnormally good times of 1892, we find 1896 about $142,000,000 short. The shortage was more than accounted for in two items—breadstuffs and raw cotton. Here it is:

Total exports, 1892	$1,015,732,011
Total exports, 1896	836,200,487
Shortage, ...	$152,531,524

Year.	Br'dst'ffs.	Cot. (Raw)	Total.
1892 ...	$299,363,117	$258,461,241	$557,824,358
1896 ...	141,356,993	190,056,460	331,413,453
Sh'rt..	$158,006,124	$68,404,781	$226,410,905

Part of the loss of $226,000,000 on these two great crops was made up by an increase of $71,000,000 in the exports of manufactured articles, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in four years. At this rate of increase in our exports of manufactured products and products other than agricultural we shall touch the thousand million mark in 1900 again, even if there is no improvemnt in our export of raw cotton and breadstuffs—that is, in the prices. Perhaps these figures may show to some that we have much to be thankful for in some directions, even though we have been travelling on a pretty rocky road in others. By way of change, let us cease weeping over the gloomy side of the picture and rejoice over the more hopeful side.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

Behind the Scenes.

Atlanta Constitution.

The average reader, unless he understands the real situation in Europe and has some knowledge of the real power that controls the European nations, will frequently be misled by the daily dispatches, especially at this moment when the Cretan situation seems to have in it the promise of war.

But, in order to have a clear understanding of the present situation, it will be necessary to go back a little, and to call attention to the fact that, early in the present century the French nation actually sent an army of 8,000 men under Marshal Maison to aid Greece in her war of independence against Turkey. At that time the French government and the French people controlled France. At that time the British government and the British people controlled Great Britain. But since then a tremendous change has been going on—a most remarkable change. It has not been heralded with bands and banners, but has moved silently, swiftly, surely, to the accomplishment of its ends.

A power that was once subordinate to princes, potentates and peoples has gradually become more powerful than all combined, and it has been so successful in its aims that it may be said that Europe is no longer governed by its crowned heads or by parliaments—kings, queens and parliaments are but figure-heads, puppets, in the hands of this superior power that has taken charge of the nations.

To show how vast a change has taken place and how important its results are, it is only necessary to point to the fact that France, which aided Greece against the Turks some years ago, is now employing its fleet with other European nations to prevent succor reaching the Christian inhabitants of Crete, who are endeavoring to defend their families and their homes from massacre and destruction at the hands of the Turks.

The great financiers are the real rulers of Europe, and at this moment they are employing the fleets of the powers against the will of the people—against the real desires of the princes and potentates, to prevent the Greeks from protecting the Christians of Crete. Why? Because their financial interests are of more importance to them than Christianity, or humanity, or the family ties of the putative sovereigns.

Family ties! It is a matter for the financiers to scoff at. The empress-mother of Russia is the favorite sister of King George of Greece. Prince George, commanding Grecian squadron in Cretan waters, saved the Czar of Russia from assassination in Japan not many years ago. Today the guns of the Russian fleet are turned against him. The Princess of Wales is one of King George's sisters. The Crown Prince married Victoria's favorite granddaughter. But England's ironclads bombarded the Christians of Crete, who were resisting a Turkish assault, and their guns are menacing the ships commanded by King George.

Christianity! Family ties! What sentimental folly to speak of these things when the interests of the great financiers are in danger. Let the world no longer stand amazed that the fleets of the Christian nations of Europe are sanctioning the massacre of Christians in Crete and upholding the Turks in all the crimes they commit. Salisbury is but a plaything in the hands of these financiers, as Gladstone would be and has been.

Now, let us get behind the scenes and behold the secret machinery that is responsible for a movement on the part of the Christian nations, which, without explanation, would be inexplicable. Once behind the scenes, the whole affair is simple. Very nearly the whole of the enormous debt of the Ottoman empire, amounting to a trifle less than $1,000,000,000, is held by the Rothschilds of France and England, and by their associates. These Turkish bonds were purchased for a song at the moment when Turkey first defaulted, but by the manipulation of the financiers, employing the power of England as a protectorate, they have become very valuable.

Now, until the people of the civilized world can demonstrate to theRothschilds and the European governments which these financiers and their associates control, that the dictates of Christianity and the demands of humanity are more profitable than the interest on the Ottoman debts, we shall continue to see the Turks flaunt their vileness in the faces of the nations, and the power of the Sultan will grow as his bonds grow in value. Just at this time a war even with little Greece would play havoc with the Turkish bonds; wherefore we behold the illuminating spectacle of the Christian nations sending their war vessels to restrain the Greeks from going to the aid of their friends and brethren who are the victims of the insatiable desire of the Turks to murder Christians and outrage their families.

There are few Turkish bonds held in Austria or Russia, but the result is the same. When Alexander III. endeavored to dispense with the financial aid of the Rothschilds he found it to be an impossibility. The result is that Russia and Austria are as securely bound to the Rothschilds financially as France and England.

But how about Germany? some reader may ask. It is the same story, with different characters. Almost the whole national debt of Greece is held at Berlin by a syndicate controlled by the great German banking house of Bleichroeder. This debt is about $180,000,000, a large amount when it is known that the state revenue is only about $15,000,000. This debt is so onerous that the government has been for some time merely paying a percentage of the amount due on its coupons. The Bleichroeder syndicate believes that Greece has no right to spend a dollar of the income to protect its subjects in Crete so long as the interest on its debt remains unpaid in full. This will partly explain the pronunciamentos recently issued by Kaiser Billy.

In reading the dispatches, bear all these facts in mind, for it is only by remembering them that a clear idea of the situation can be gained. The financiers who control European credit wouldn't give a dollar and a half for all the Christianity promulgated since our Savior was cradled in the manger.

McKinley's Administration.

Wilmington Dispatch.

Mr. McKinley enters upon the duties and vast responsibilities of his office with the best wishes of the entire people. Not overwise in his own conceit, he has consulted the leaders of his party in the difficult task of selecting his cabinet.

He does not think himself the appointed guardian of all political and financial wisdom of the country. He is kind enough to believe that those who differ with him on politics and finance, are not devoid of morality and intelligence. He has never paraded the country proclaiming them repudiators and anarchists. He humbly recognizes that he is only a citizen of a great nation not the dictator of the people.

That there are difficulties ahead of him, no one disputes, but every true citizen hopes he will overcome, in the way that will benefit the nation most. All hope that he may be able to give us prosperity. His own party is confident that he will; the opposition are anxious for a termination of the existing state of affairs. Let us all hope so.

Everybody alike is in need of favorable conditions. However different people may be in political opinions there is no one that can afford to rejoice at the continued stagnation of business. The success of each individual is bound up in the betterment of all.

The country is in a critical condition, and if Mr. McKinley is a wise man, intent only in alleviating the people, strong enough to oppose the schemes of "combines" seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the already oppressed.

He may work wonders, and bring our land be prosperous. We all hope so. He stands upon the pinnacle of his ambition, and thought of himself should now cease and the good of the republic only considered. Capable of concentrating every thought upon the general good and leaving behind all petty bickerings and tactics, his administration will be a triumph although assailed by many. Let us hope that our President will be brave, strong and manly enough to frustrate the plans of those who are always seeking to use the Government for their private gain. That his motto may be good government instead of party spoils. We do not believe that he will make the executive chair a place for the acquisition of riches, the gratification of personal spite and to advance followers and friends, fawners and flatterers. He is welcomed by thousands in the hope that better times will come and that a sure enough tidal wave of prosperity will deluge us. Let every citizen while welcoming the advent of Mr. McKinley put his shoulder to the wheel and help him. He is entitled to it, and we hope that it will be vouchsafed him by everyone.

VIEWS ON CIVIL SERVICE.

A Life Long Republican Opposed to Perpetual Terms of Office.

Bethel Hill, N. C., March 10, 1897.

Editor Tribune:

Sir,—I would like to give you a few lines in reference to my views as to civil service. I am opposed to that part of it that includes revenue officers, for several reasons which I need not express here. My experience as an officer both State and Federal.

The men we want to fill places of trust, first, honest then competent and not to depend upon those who can answer such questions as the civil service commission may ask.

I am sure three-fourths of Republicans in North Carolina are opposed to the service as extended by President Cleveland, and if continued by McKinley, will cause the defeat of our party in 1898; it does seem to me that our Congressmen might see this as the people do, and ask for a suspension of that part which includes Deputy Collectors and S. and G.

I do not believe that life tenure in office is a wise thing in a government like ours. The people make frequent changes in their public officials. A conclusive proof that life tenure is not popular, if they desire to have their public servants hold for life they would manifest that desire by keeping elective officials in office permanently. It will not be safe to place public officials in a position where they are independent of those they serve. The man who is provided for in such a way, no matter what changes may come in politics, is soon sure to become indifferent.

I belong to the Republican party never voted anything else since I became old enough, 1868. JNO. F. WORDY.

STONE MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

Mr. G. W. Hinshaw Here In the Interest of This Enterprise.

Mr. G. W. Hinshaw, one of the incorporators of the Stone Mountain Railroad company, spent yesterday and last night in the city. He was here on business connected with his company and says that matters are rapidly materializing in such a manner as to admit of an early inauguration of the work of constructing his road.

The charter and incorporating act for the Stone Mountain Railroad company was ratified during the closing days of the late legislature. The new road promises to very greatly develop sections of Wilkes and several neighboring counties. The Tribune in a few days will lay before its readers a more detailed delineation of the extent and importance of this enterprise.

Mr. Hinshaw left on the two o'clock train this morning for his home in Winston, having been called back by unexpected, but withal favorable, developments in the company's business.

Clean, Fair and Up to Date.

The Raleigh TRIBUNE of Sunday last showed considerable enterprise. It printed, among other special features, biographical sketches and likenesses of about seventy State Senators and Representatives, including the most prominent and leading members of both branches. THE TRIBUNE is a Republican paper, but is clean, fair and strictly up to date.—Roanoke News.

IT IS A SWEEPING LAW

Legal Opinion on Law to Protect Educational Institutions.

WILL AFFECT MANY SCHOOL OFFICERS

NOT LESS THAN 20 RALEIGH OFFICERS MAY HAVE TO RESIGN.

Books and School Furniture Cannot be Sold by Them—Not to Receive Gifts From Manufacturers, Dealers, Publishers or Agents.

There is one law recently enacted by the Legislature which, while it is proposed by many to be a much needed and very meritorious measure, will doubtless, nevertheless for a while, cause considerable chaos in educational circles.

It is an act to protect educational and other institutions. Senator Utley is the author of the bill and its provisions are as follows:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any member of any board of directors, or board of managers, or board of trustees of any of the educational, eleemosynary, or penal institutions of the State, or any member of any board of education, or any county or district superintendent of schools, or any examiner of teachers, or any school committee of any school or other institution supported in whole or in part from any of the public funds of the State, or any officer, agent, manager, teacher, or employee of any of said boards to have any pecuniary interest directly or indirectly, proximately or remotely, in supplying any goods, wares or merchandise of any nature or kind whatever, to any of said institutions or schools. Nor shall any of said officers, agents, managers, teachers or employees of said institutions or schools or State or county officers, act as agent for any manufacturer, merchant, dealer, publisher, or author, for any sale of merchandise to be used by any of said institutions or schools. Nor shall they receive, directly or indirectly, any gift, emolument, reward or promise of reward, for their influence in recommending or procuring the use of any manufactured article, goods, wares or merchandise of any nature or description whatsoever to any of said institutions or schools.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be forthwith removed from his position in the public service, and shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and fined no less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than five hundred dollars ($500) and be imprisoned in the discretion of the court.

The bill was passed March 9, and has been duly ratified into law.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Mebane was asked yesterday to construe the law as to a number of its provisions, but said it was not within his province to do so, as the violation of its provisions is punishable by fine and imprisonment. Several legal lights have been asked to construe the law and the drift of their construction is that the following classes of persons are forbidden to sell, or use their influence to procure the sale or introduction of any books, wares, or merchandise (which terms include school books and school furniture, etc.) to any school or institution in this State supported in whole or in part by taxation, general or local, which they or any of them hold any office or position of trust or profit, to wit: Teachers, trustees, city school superintendents, examiners of teachers, employees, officers, managers, or directors, county supervisors and members of county boards of education.

The penalty is likewise for receiving any gifts, directly or indirectly, from manufacturers, dealers, publishers, or any agents thereof.

It is said by those in a position to know that not less than twenty school officials in and near Raleigh will be affected by the operations of the law.

ALLEGED FILIBUSTER CAUGHT.

Papers Seized by the British Consul and Sent to Washington.

Fernandina, Fla., March 11.—The steamship Bermuda, Capt. Murphy, arrived in Fernandina last night from Bermuda. Capt. Murphy said he came here for orders. The Bermuda, on her arrival, was searched by an officer of the revenue cutter Colfax, but nothing of a filibustering nature was found. The Colfax has been in Fernandina for two weeks awaiting the Bermuda's arrival and will probably stay until the Bermuda leaves. Capt. Murphy said he had been laying to for five days off Fernandina repairing his engines, which were out of order. There is nothing in port which would indicate a filibustering trip. The Spanish consul was on hand to meet the Bermuda, and has a force of men at work keping an eye on her. The Bermuda was searched by the British vice consul, who took the vessel's papers away from her and sent them to Washington. The Bermuda is under British registry. It was sussed that her mission in Florida waters was to go filibustering. Both consul and captain of the vessel refuse to say why the papers were seized. It is said the consul had orders from the British embassy at Washington to act as he did. As to the report of the Bermuda attempting to enter Charleston the night previous the captain had nothing to say.

The Maine's Loving Cup.

New Orleans, La., March 11.—After a delay of exactly two weeks at this city Uncle Sam's two fine warships, the Texas and Maine, turned their prows toward this morning at 9 o'clock and steamed down were well out in the gulf, en route to Port Royal. A pleasant incident of the Maine's visit was the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to the vessel. It bears the inscription: "Presented to the United States battleship Maine by the Natives of Maine now Residing in New Orleans."

Thousands of people lined the banks of the river and the whistles of all the craft in port and all the factories gave the vessel a parting salute as she steamed down the river.

EXPERIMENT STATION ANNEX.

To be Completed by April 1—The Additional Room Needed.

Work upon the Experiment Station annex is being pushed with all possible speed and the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by April 1. The work is being done by the North Carolina Car Company, and the building will cost about $9,000.

The roofing is already completed, the plastering is well-nigh done and the flooring is all put down. The basement apartments will be used for a new heating apparatus for the agricultural building. Heretofore both the agricultural and capitol buildings have been heated from the plant in the Supreme Court building.

The second and third floors will be divided up into apartments for the Experiment Station. This will give Mr. Battle and his able corps of specialists very much more room for prosecuting their work.

The remaining floor will be divided into two large halls. One of these will be used for the Natural History department of the State Museum, and het other for a display of metaliferous ores.

These displays will not be fully arranged before May or June.

Goldsboro Letter.

Goldsboro, N. C., March 11.—We stated in our letter yesterday that Mr. J. F. Dobson, of this city, was an applicant for the postmastership at this place. Since writing, the aforesaid letter, it has come to light that he has strong opposition for the place in the person of ex-Governor C. H. Brogden, another life-long Republican. But judging from President McKinley's recent attitude, they will have to be patient and wait until he gets ready. He says that he is not in any special hurry about making appointments, as he has many other things of much greater importance to the country that needs his immediate attention. In this he is right, and it is very commendable in him to take this wise view of the situation.

Mr. McKinley is a President of the people, and he believes in looking after the people's interests first, last and always. But the sooner he makes the appointment of another postmaster at this place, the better it will suit the people. We do not wish to criticise but we cannot but say that there is ample room for improvement.

At the home of the bride's parents, in New Hope township, at 5 o'clock Mr. James Henry Adams and Miss Avie Ward, the amiable daughter of Mr. Ben Ward, was happily married in the presence of the immediate family, and a few invited guests, Elder John W. Gardner, of this city, performing the ceremony. The happy young couple have the abiding good wishes of hosts of friends.

Interest in the coming struggle between Corbett and Fitzsimmons for the world's championship, seems to be on the increase; it is the all-absorbing topic in the hotels and postoffice, and on the street corners since the Legislature has adjourned. People who heretofore have shown a dislike to anything bearing on prize-fights, are becoming interested in the result, and anxious for the time to arrive, which will decide the championship. They wage their money, too, as well as talk, and the betting seems to be about two to one on Corbett. The announcement that John L. Sullivan would challenge the winner has caused considerable comment. John has lots of friends here who have never given him up yet, and who still believe he is the champion pugilist of the world to-day.

Mr. Dick Grantham, an old Goldsboro boy, now superintendent of the electric works at Wilson, is in the city on a visit to relatives, and his many friends are glad to see him.

Chief-of-Police A. B. Freeman has received a letter from Mr. John W. McDanell, of Warsaw, Kentucky, enquiring about his boy, H. Pryor McDanell, who left his home on January 9th, and has not been seen since. Mr. McDanell describes his boy as follows. He is fifteen years old and large for his age; about five feet, seven inches tall; has large, blue-gray eyes, brown hair, and weighs 130 pounds; wore a black suit of clothes, black storm overcoat and black hat. He is believed to be somewhere in this section of the country, and $50 reward will be paid for any information leading to his whereabouts. Here is a chance for some of our smart young men who want to play detective.

As yet the thieves who entered Yelverton Bros.' store at Fremont a few days ago have not been apprehended.

Messrs. T. B. Parker, of Wayne; C. M. Babbitt, of Pamlico; R. Duffy, of Pender; Murray Ward, of Duplin; R. M. Crumpler, of Sampson, and Senator Scales, of Guilford, on arrival of the train from Raleigh yesterday were met by a large delegation of citizens and escorted to the Armory of the Goldsboro Rifles, from which flags were flying in honor of the occasion, and given a hearty ovation in honor of their efforts to defeat the police commission bill. The armory was thronged with citizens and after light refreshments were served, Mayor John H. Hill in a few brief words introduced the gentlemen, and Lawyer W. C. Munroe on the part of the citizens thanked them for their votes in behalf of the city. All of the gentleman responded in a few words in return, and were generously applauded. Afterwards the party was entertained at dinner at the Hotel Kennon as the guests of the city. The colored people, intending not to be outdone along this line, also gave a reception in the northern part of the city last night, in honor of their representative in the legislature, W. Lee Person, which was participated in by a vast assemblage.

Editor Rascomer of the Headlight has purchased and is having fitted up a handsome office on Walnut street, where he will move his printing office when completed. The work is now progressing rapidly.

Reformatory Needed.

Walter King was yesterday sent to jail for thirty days. This young chap pawned a new suit of clothes for two dollars, and with this sum obtained some whiskey. The result was that he became drunk and, after making an assault on Geneve Stuart, damaging some property, and raising cain in general, as it might be termed, he found himself before Justice of the Peace Harry Roberts. The Justice thought the boy ought to be taught a lesson, so he sent him to jail for twenty days for damaging real property and ten days for assault. It is hoped that this will teach Walter a lesson, so that he will learn to conduct himself properly in future. His parents are good people, and Walter should be a better boy.

New Shoe Store!

NEW SPRING SHOES

—IN ALL THE—

Most Popular Materials & Shades

NEWEST LASTS AND PATTERNS.

We are now receiving the most stylish line of Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' NEW SPRING SHOES ever shown in Raleigh—many exclusive styles and shapes never before shown in this market.

NEW OXFORD TIES.

Nobbiest line of Ladies' and Childrens' New Spring Oxford Ties ever shown in the State. Call and see the new styles.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

OF CANADA.

Incorporated 1865.

Assets Dec. 31, 1896, Over $6,000,000.

United States Business Covered by Deposit in U. S. Bonds.

Before taking insurance do not fail to see our NEW POLICY. The Cash Surrender, Loan and Extended Insurance values are all recorded on Policy.

The Entire Reserve, which is also recorded on policy, is pledged to the policy-holder to enable him to keep his insurance in force, should he be unable to pay his premium after the policy has been in force two years. Agents wanted in every part of the State. Apply to

J. R. JOHNSTON, State Manager,
Raleigh, N. C.

A PLAIN LAWYER'S OPINION

JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS TO ENJOIN STATE OFFICERS.

Lawyers Misquoted by Contemporary—Prejudice Against United States Courts—Their Power.

A Trigune reporter happened to meet a plain, ordinary lawyer on the street this morning—not "one ofthe most prominent attorneys in North Carolina"—but just a simple, plain lawyer. He asked himabout the lease question and he said: "I heard two lawyers today kicking because they had been inaccurately quoted in a morning paper, and I have little to say about the lease matter. The question of jurisdiction is not free from doubt. There are two lines of decisions, one sustaining and the other denying the jurisdiction of the Federal courts to issue injunctions against State officers. In the case of Pennoyer, from the 140 U. S., cited in the newspaper, the jurisdiction of the Federal court to enjoin the Governor was sustained. I cannot see why that case should have been cited as maintaining the opposite conclusion. But one thing deserves the reprobation of all good citizens. An hysterical effort is being made to enkindle prejudice against the courts of the United States established under the Constitution and as useful in their sphere as the State courts. Vituperation and slander have been employed to discredit the Circuit Judge, than whom no more excellent lawyer lives in the Fourth Circuit.

"The same persons who are objecting to the exercise of the Federal jurisdiction now would doubtless have objected with equal vehemence when Governor Holden, representing the "Sovereignty of the State," had suspended the writ of habeas corpus and Kirk's men were holding North Carolinians in custody, while the State judiciary declared themselves powerless to interfere. At this juncture the fearless Federal Judge, George W. Brooks, by granting the writ of habeas corpus from the Federal court, preserved the liberties of North Carolina.

"The question before the court seems to me to be a simple one of jurisdiction, and not involving State sovereignty or justifying villification of the Federal judiciary."

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Double Pay for Hileman—Direct Tax Fund.

Speaker Hileman yesterday walked into the auditor's office and requested that the State of North Carolina pay him not only the $6 per day as speaker but also $4 per day as the representative from Cabarrus. He evidently puts a high premium on his services. Auditor Ayer says, however, that he supposes Mr. Hileman only did this in fun, in order to test the matter and learn whether under the law which provides that each member of the Assembly shall be paid $4 per diem and the speaker $6, he could draw both.

The attorney general will be consulted in regard to the matter.

An error was yesterday discovered in the omnibus pension bill, which contained the names of a hundred and fifty old veterans. In the hurry of last Tuesday, during the ratification of bills, the lieutenant governor overlooked this one and failed to sign it. No one regretted the error more than Governor Reynolds. He was anxious to sign it yesterday, but after consultation he decided it was too late now. An effort is being made to provide some way for these old soldiers to receive the pensions which the legislature intended to grant them.

On March 2, 1897, the time expired in which claims for the direct tax fund could be paid. No more of this fund could be refunded after that date, for then the remaining amount of this fund went to the State treasury. A claim was received yesterday, but it came too late.

THE KEEN MURDER TRIAL.

A Hung Jury—Judge Adams Making a Fine Impression.

B. C. Beckwith returned yesterday evening from attendance upon Johnson county Superior Court where Judge Adams is presiding most admirably.

When Mr. Beckwith left Smithfield there was a hung jury out on the case of the State vs. Keen for the murder of his brother-in-law, Johnson, last November.

The case is creating a great deal of interest in that section of the State, both the murdered man and the accused murderer being well known and of highly respected families.

The defendant Keen has an able corps of attorneys employed to conduct his case. They are Messrs. Narrow, Welland and J. H. Pue. In the prosecution Solicitor Pue is being assisted by Mr. Charles Aycock. It is a hotly contested case and everybody is at sea as to the final verdict of the jury. Some express the opinion that the lock will not be broken and a new trial will be necessary.

Mr. Beckwith says Judge Adams is making a splendid reputation as a presiding officer and an able jurist.

COLORED BANKING INSTITUTION FAILS.

President Skips Out to the Intense Disgust of Depositors.

Baltimore, March 11.—The total loss by the insolvency of the Lexington Savings Bank and the defalcation of its president and cashier, Everett J. Waring, colored, who disappeared last Saturday night, will be about $17,000.

Of this loss the defrauded depositors will bear $8,000, the stock holders $5,000 and banks and money handlers who have lent the bank money, $4,000.

Waring lost $9,000 by loose and frequent speculations, and the remainder he is supposed to have carried off with him.

There is not a trace of Waring, and it is not expected he will return.

The depositors, all of whom are negroes, still wander to the bank to inquire for Waring. They come by ones and tows, and when told that nothing has been heard of him, call down maledictions on his head.

Steering Committees Conferring.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—The Republican senatorial steering committee met this afternoon for the purpose of coming to some conclusion, if possible, on the questions pertaining to the organization of the committees. More than two hours were consumed in the discussion, but no plan was agreed upon. In addition to the seven members of the committee—Messrs. Allison, Hale, Aldrich, Cullom, Davis, Carter and Sewall—there were present by invitation Senators Mason of Illinois, Fairbanks of Indiana, Foraker of Ohio and Wellington of Maryland.

The informal talk disclosed the fact that the situation had been cautiously discussed with leading Democrats by individual members of the committee, from which the positive conviction was reached that there would be formed no effectual combination that could take the organization of the committees from the Republicans. It is the impression that immediately after the extra session convenes the committee vacancies will be filled in accordance with the existing order of things and that this will be accomplished without material opposition.

Big Hail Stones.

Nashville, Tenn., March 11.—An electrical storm followed by a hail storm that frightened pedestrians almost out of their wits visited this city at 8:10 this evening. Hail as large as hen's eggs and in some instances almost the size of a half brick did considerable damage to numerous plate glass windows in the business portion. The din created by the falling hail stones was intensified by innumerable objects flying about. Several of the central buildings are minus glass windows, but otherwise uninjured.

GREEN FRONT

SALOON,

J. E. Hamlin & Co., Proprietors.

WHISKEY, WINES,

Beer, Cigars, Tobacco.

LUNCH ROOM. PRIVATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

NORTH CAROLINA

CORN WHISKEY

A SPECIALTY.

Harry Bassett Rye Whiskey

OUR LEADER.

205 South Wilmington Street

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Silk Department.

We shall open tomorrow an Exposition—a magnificent collection of the latest production of SILKS from the great

CITY OF LYONS,

The World's Great Silk City.

Fully mindful of all the previous great sales we have held—here's silk telling evidence—proof most convincing, that this great silk offering will make this week the busiest of them all.

SILKS THAT ARE BEAUTIFUL.

Novel Ecossaic Effects,
Illuminated Broche Grenadines,
Bengaline Soyeux, Loinsines,
Crepe de Chine.
Lyons Foulards, Glaces,
Broche Taffetas,
Brocade and Printed Gazes,
Moire Princess, etc., etc.

SILK EXPOSITION continues all the week; everybody should be interested—the showing is so attractive. Come to the Silk Exposition.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— **Wood**

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

$5.00, $8.50, $10.63

FOR SPRING OVERCOATS
THAT ARE WORTH • • •

$7.50, $10 to $15.

This severe cut in price is made to make room for our Spring Suits. There isn't a thing the matter with them except the price—that is all. We need the room they occupy and must have it—so help yourselves to them—every one is a big bargain, and this is just the right weather for light-weight Overcoats.

Another Week for Pants Bargains.

All Heavy Suits and Overcoats on the bargain tables. $10, $12 and $15 Mackintoshes for $7.50.

Coats and Vests (from suits) marked way below value. Jersey Jackets, worth $5 for $3.

All-wool Flannel Waists reduced to 58 cents.

SPRING!

Spring Suits $7.50 to $25.

See our unequaled line. Other folks' 75c. and $1 Neckwear—here for 50c. with four times larger assortment.

Special values in White and Percale Shirts.

LECISLATORS!

We thank you very much for the liberal patronage since your arrival here. Before you leave for home call in and select your supply for Spring. It will save you considerable money, and you buy from the best selected and largest stock in the State.

S. & D. BERWANGER,

One-Price Clothiers.

Summer Dreams.

On a moonlight night in the month of May,
With the voice of a waterfall far away,
And near—
The voice of a maiden, soft and clear,
In my ear;
Can I heed the tales of the men of old
And seek elsewhere for the land of Gold?

On a sunny day in the month of June,
When hulled by the drone of a lazy tune,
I lie—
And dreamily follow the clouds that fly
Through the sky.
Do I care to discover the long-sought truth
Concerning the fabulous Fountain of Youth?

—J. C. McNeill, in the Wake Forest Student.

GOOD CHEER FOR CUBANS.

Plenty of Encouragement for Them in Spanish Papers.

Madrid, Feb. 20.—(by mail.—Reviewing the situation in Cuba, the correspondent of the Heraldo in Key West, telegraphs:

"The truth about the reforms in Havana is that they are considered powerless to bring to war to an end, or even to affect its course. The Cuban Liberal parties accept them simply because their opinions have been humored. The Generals in the army and the civilians who still cling to the theory of military action believe that complete autonomy would be preferable to mere reforms if peace is to be sought by means other than force of arms.

"The present outlook is the same as early in January. We are not losing ground; but no progress is made toward peace. It is worth mentioning that encounters become more frequent every day in those territories said to be 'almost pacified.'

"According to a fair estimate the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio number 2,000 men. Their leaders at Guane, in the western part of the province, are Llorente, Rivera, Varona, Perez, and Lago. At Serra, Rosario, Rius, Rivera, Perico Delgado, and Barrios move along the Gobernadora hills. One of the Uunez is about Soroa. Bermudez with his band it as La Loma del Toro. Federico Nunez, Garrage, and Leon are between Mangas, Bayate, and Artemisa. These forces have just received an expedition with arms and ammunition, which landed at Maria la Gorda, on the southwestern end of the province. Attacks upon railway trains continue.

"The province of Havana is no more free from insurgents than that of Pinar del Rio. Castillo commands 1,000 men; Aranguren has 300; Arango 200; Acosta, Hernandez, and Pitirre have 100 each. There are, besides, some 500 men in groups scattered all over the province. In all, 2,300 armed insurgents in the capital province.

"We are doing better at Matanzas. Lacret, Roque, and some other chiefs are there yet; but their forces are not numerous. All they do now is to burn sugarcane, besides rendering travel through the country insecure.

"From the border line between Matanzas and Las Villas to Sancti Spiritus there are only a few groups of insurgents; but from Sancti Spiritus to Camaguey there are large insurgent bodies under command of Maximo Gomez. As he operates with the greatest precaution, our commander-in-chief has not been alble yet to find out the exact whereabouts of the insurgent Generalissimo. He keeps in constant movement, reviewing his forces and avoiding fights. It has been positively ascertained that Gomez recently issued orders directing his subordinates, under severe penalties, not to engage in fighting unless all chances of success are in their favor.

"At Camaguey and Santiago de Cuba the insurrection has sustained no blow to speak of. The bands there are inactive, limiting themselves to attacking our convoys. It is not true that Calixto Garcia, disheartened, wen to Jamaica. The insurgent officer who left the island is Masso. His destination and purposes are not known.

"Unpromising as the official estimates of the sugar crop are, they are still exaggerated. Not even 200,000 tons of sugar will be manufactured this year. There are only sixteen plantations grinding steadily. The burning of cane and the attacks of the insurgents upon ungarrisoned plantations explain why this is so. This does not prevent the Intendent of Finance from being sanguine over the prospective amount of the tax recently levied upon sugar. He will surely be disappointed, for prices are extremely low, and the planters are not at all pleased with the new tax.

"Despite Gen. Weyler's severe edicts, the value of bank bills declines every day. These bills were quoted lately as low as 53 per cent. The consequence is that coin disappears from circulation and the price of all commodities is raised beyond all reasonable limit, thus causing great distress among the poor er classes. Meat is getting scarce."

El Dia says: "What is happening in Cuba? Nobody knows exactly. The contradictory reports coming from there prevent the truth from being learned. While the official organs here try to inspire the public with confidence, saying that the insurrection is dying and that the insurgents under arms have disappeared as though under a spell, no real news comes to justify their optimistic talk. On the contrary, everything leads us to distrust what is said. It is now pretended that Gen. Weyler has established zones of cultivation, where men from the insurgent ranks have taken refuge, and that these men are living upon the product of their toil. It would be difficult to find a single person here ready to believe these miracles. February is not the season for sowing; but admitting that it is, it takes several weeks for sweet potatoes to grow, and a year for bananas to ripen. As no rations are in the meanwhile given to the refugees, they must surely be starving by this time.

"Let no one say that those men may find employment at the sugar plantations, for everybody knows that the sugar industry has been reduced almost to nothing. It used to be 1,000,000 tons, but this year it will not reach 100,000 tons.

"Is this not enough to prove that Gen. Weyler's successes are not calculated to inspire any one with confidence? There is, moreover, the paper money conflict. The new currency has become so depreciated that the authorities in Cuba have resorted to vigorous measures against speculators, as though credit could be imposed at the point of the bayonet.

"What is happening in Cuba? we ask again. It is said here that all goes well. In Cuba, where they ought to know better, everybody is afraid of disasters which public feeling foresees, as though what is feared were much more than war itself."

The Ministerial Epoca said a few nights ago that the Cuban cause had died in the United States, as the result of reforms. Referring to this El Pais says:

"It seems that, as far as our Government is concerned, the effect of the reforms upon the United States is of much more importance as regards the pacification of Cuba than the victories which General Weyler's gallant soldiers may win over Maximo Gomez's hosts. Let the Spanish mothers know it. War has been made against Spain in the populous cities of North America more than in Cuba, despite the assurances of our novel Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the neutrality of the United States. The proof that this is so is that our Government has been forced to satisfy, not Maximo Gomez's adventurers and bandits, but the selfishness of a people without honor and dignity.

"But this will not be all. The 'correct' attitude of the United States will have to be paid for at the expense of the national industry. Whatever we have in Spain having an industrial value will be ruined by the new Cuban tariff. As a consolation, the interest of the debt incurred by the war, some $20,000,000 a year, will have to be paid by the Spanish tax-payers. Thus, after having given our sons, we shall have to pledge whatever may be left to us, that the Cubans who have been for years killing Spaniards may amuse themselves undisturbed.

"Is there any one who still doubts that the hour for revolution has already struck?

El Correo says that the Spanish treasury will have to suspend payments unless extraordinary resources are soon obtained to meet the expenses of the Cuban war now weighing upon the peninsular budget. These resources, El Correo adds, are not easily to be procured on account of the unfavorable condition of the money market.

Advices from Porto Rico say that Dr. Cestero and Senors Pedro Carrera, Catoni, and Monclora have been arrested for political reasons at Juana Diaz. Senors Torres, Llauvergne, and one other man were arrested at Guayanilla, and Mateo Lluveras, Dr. Franceschi, and Carlos Franceschi at Yauco.

It is said that the Western Railroad of Havana, a British corporation, intends to file a claim for damages against the Spanish Government. Senor Tiburico Castaneda, counsel here for the company, will resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, in case the claim is finally presented.

El Pais says that Minister Castellano may eventually have to withdraw from the Cabinet, as Senor Canovas wishes to assume the portfolio of the Colonies, in order personally to direct all colonial affairs.

SOUTHERN B. & L. ASSOCIATION.

The Administration of the Affairs Will be Slow and Tedious.

Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Hon. W. P. McRae has returned from Knoxville, Tenn., where he represented the Petersburg and Richmond stockholders in the Southern Building and Loan Association in the general meeting of that company. Mr. McRae says that the meeting adopted a plan of reorganization which will be duly sent to all stockholders, but he is not confident of its success, as there are many difficulties in the way of resuming business, and the action of the meeting in agreeing upon the scheme was by no means unanimous. Mr. McRae went on to say that if the association had to be wound up by the courts in which the suit is now pending in Knoxville, everything would be done to save as much as possible to the stockholders. The judge who presides in the court, Hon. Charles D. Clark, is noted for his careful and painstaking protection of the interests which come under supevision of the court, and the lawyers at present in charge of affairs are men of integrity and ability. In answer to a question as to the probable proportion of their claims which would finally be realized to the stockholders, Mr. McRae said that so many elements entered into the result that any estimate was scarcely more than a guess, but that examination into the affairs of the association made by a stockholders' committee had led him to believe that with careful management of the assets the stockholders would eventually get back most of what they had put in. The administration of the assets will be slow and tedious, and will require much tact and skill. He thinks that the present receivers, Messrs. Luttrell and Rose, could get better results for the stockholders than any others whom he has heard mentioned as probable appointees. They are both personally large holders of stock in the association. The embarrassment of the association, said he, was mainly caused by a by-law adopted when the business of the association was at the height of prosperity and times were flush. It gave unusually liberal terms of withdrawal. Much stock was sold while this by-law was in force, and when the business grew less prosperous and withdrawals poured in, the operation of the by-laws gave the withdrawing members a larger profit than their money had earned. Mr. McRae said it gave him pleasure to say that a committee of stockholders, after full investigation, reported that no suspicion of any wrong-doing attached to the management of the association.

Instructive Figures.

The Philadelphia Press published lately some instructive figures as to the vote for Representatives in the Federal Congress. The average vote to elect was about 38,000. The vote greatly varied. For instance, in Mississippi less than 10,000 elected, while in Colorado as many as nearly 90,000 were given. The averages given in some other States were in Missouri was 44,426, Illinois 49,096, Kansas 41,226, Iowa 47,021, Kentucky 38,275, Texas 48,168, Arkansas 25,232, Indiana 48,402, Ohio 47,843, Pennsylvania 37,654, and New York 39,752. It needed five votes in Illinois and Texas to elect a Congressman where one served the same purpose in South Carolina, whose average total vote for each of its Congressmen was 9,789. Mississippi's was but 9,527 and Nevada's 9,796. Georgia's 14,029 is not much better, nor Louisiana's 16,053. Virginia's was 29,206, while West Virginia's reached 49,025. The total vote for members was 13,534,731; for President, 14,073,285—a difference of 538,554. The Bryan Democrats received 6,057111 votes against 6,735,411 for McKinley Republicans—a difference of 678,300. The boltocrats helped McKinley by giving the ghost ticket, 133,800, while their candidates for the United States House got but 91,088. They call themselves the "Democratic party." Golly.

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

First-Clas Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding,

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Printers and Binders,
RALEIGH, N. C.

READ

The Tar-Heel Knight,

Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

Bright! Newsy! Cheap!

50 Cents a Year.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in : : : :

NORTH CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides the regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

. . . THE . . .

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in eight hours, or about nine columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

N. Y. STOCK MARKET

Speculation Extremely Dull Along All Lines.

BOND MARKET WAS STRONG AND FIRM

TOBACCO SLUMPED OFF A POINT, BUT RECOVERED LATER.

Sugar Advanced—Railroads and Industrials Recovered From Early Decline—Sales of Bonds Aggregated $1,000,000.

New York, March 11.—While speculation at the stock exchange was extremely dull today the tone was firm throughout the session. The fluctuations in a majority of instances were confined within narrow limits, but the changes almost exceptions were in the direction of higher prices. This gave evidence to local traders, especially view of sales of international stocks the foreigners and the break of 2c the price of wheat. The only stock in which there was any decline to speak in the early dealings was in Tobacco, which, on vague rumors that the directors had not yet decided upon a plan for the retirement of the scrip, fell from 78⅞ to 77½. A recovery to 78 followed.

The Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Western Union and General Electric improved ⅛ to ¾ per cent, but Missouri Pacific rose ⅞, Sugar 1, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, Omaha 1½, Manhattan 2⅛ and Consolidated Gas 3. The inquiry for high priced stocks was one of the features of the day's operations. Harlem, which is rarely traded in, was taken at 296@300, the highest figures for over a year past. The jump in Consolidated Gas was due to reports that the movement for a reduction in the price of gas by the State legislature was losing force. A further advance in prices of refined sugars by the trust had less effect on the stock than expected, probably for the reason that the trend of legislation at Washington is claimed to be not exactly to the liking of the officials of the combine.

The rise in Manhattan was occasioned by purchases to cover short contracts, and when the demand from this source abated the stock reacted nearly a point from the highest. Sales were stimulated by continued offerings of the company's 4 per cent bonds for foreign account. The general list recovered ⅛ to ½ per cent, but closed firm. The total transactions were only 102,000 shares, including 13,000 Manhattan, 10,000 Sugar, 9,800 St. Paul and 9,500 Tobacco. Net changes shown gains of 1 to 1¼, Omaha leading. Tobacco was the exception, losing ¼ per cent. Consolidated Gas jumped 2¼ to 155. The bond market was firm. The sales aggregated $1,006,000.

New York, March 11.—Treasury balances: Coin, $131,132,744; currency, $63,-236,187.

New York, March 11.—Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent, last loan at 1½, closing at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3@3½ per cent. Bar silver, 63⅝. Sterling exchange, steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½@4.85⅝ for sixty days and 4.87@4.87½ for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. Commercial bills, 4.84¼@4.85¼. Government bonds strong; state bonds and railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board was neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	12
Preferred	56
American Sugar Refinery	106½
Preferred	105¼
American Tobacco	78
Preferred	106½
Atchison	11⅞
Baltimore and Ohio	15½
Canadian Pacific	52
Chesapeake and Ohio	17⅝
Chicago and Alton	166
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	77¼
Chicago Gas	77⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	154
Erie	14¼
Preferred	33
General Electric	35
Illinois Central	92½
Lake Erie and Western	16
Preferred	65½
Lake Shore	170
Louisville and Nashville	49⅛
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	14
Manhattan Consolidated	84⅞
Memphis and Charleston	15
Michigan Central	93
Missouri Pacific	20¼
Mobile and Ohio	20
Nashville and Chattanooga	67½
New Jersey Central	94⅜
New York Central	97⅛
New York and New England	37
Norfolk and Western preferred	26
Northern Pacific	13¾
Preferred	37⅝
Northwestern	107¼
Preferred	155
Pacific Mail	26⅛
Reading	25⅜
Rock Island	68
St. Paul	77½
Preferred	166½
Silver Certificates	63⅝
Tennessee Coal and Iron	27½
Preferred	80
Texas Pacific	9½
Union Pacific	67⅛
Wabash	6⅛
Preferred	15⅝
Western Union	83¼
Wheeling and L. E.	1⅝
Preferred	5⅛

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	104
B	100
C	100
Louisiana B. 4's	96
North Carolina 4's	102½
6's	126
Tennessee new set. 3's	77
Virginia 6's, def	5
Virginia T. R. S	5
Virginia F. D	62½
United States 4's reg	111⅛
2's	95½
Coupon	115½
Southern Railway 5's	90
Con	94
Preperred	27¾
South Carolina 4's	105
United States new 4's, Dec	123½
Coupon	123½

New York, March 11.—Cotton—Quiet; middling, 7¼c; net receipts, 50; gross, 697; exports to continent, 1,593; forwarded, 43; sales, 2,800; spinners, 242; stock, 247,438.

Total today—Net receipts, 9,099; exports to Great Britain, 12,343; to France, none; to continent, 9,213; to channel, none; stock, 814,416.

Total so far this week—Net receipts, 65,709; exports to Great Britain, 29,536; to France, 21,178; to the continent, 51,176; to the channel, none; stock, none.

Total since September 1—Net receipts, 6,044,580; exports to Great Britain, 2,618,950; to France, 585,846; to the continent, 1,584,484; to the channel, 5,481; stock, none.

New York, March 11.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; sales, 65,300 bales; March, 6.92; Rpril 6.96; May, 7.00; June, 7.04; July, 7.08; August, 7.09; September, 6.80; October, 6.70; November, 6.72, December, 6.76; January, 6.80.

New Orleans—Cotton—Barely steady; sales, 15,300; March, 6.79; April, 6.79; May, 6.80; June, 6.81; July, 6.82; August, 6.70; September, 6.48; October, 6.43; November, 6.45; December, 6.48.

Liverpool, March 11.—12:30 p. m.—Quiet; prices steady; American middling, 3 31-32d. Sales, 8,000; American, 7,000; speculation and export, 500; receipts, 12,000; American, 11,600. Futures opened quiet; demand poor. American middling: March, 3.58; March-April, 3.57@3.58; April-May, May-June, June-July, July-August, 3.58; August-September, 3.56; September-October, 3.50; October-November, 3.46; November-December, 3.44@3.45; December-January, January-February, 3.45. Futures quiet.

12:45 p. m.—American spot grades unchanged; American middling fair, 4 13-32d; good middling, 4 3-32d; middling, 3 31-32d; low middling, 3 25-32d; good ordinary, 3 21-32d; ordinary, 3 15-32d.

4 p. m.—Cotton—American middling, l. m. c.: March, March-April, April-May, 3 57-64@3 58-64b; May-June, 3 58-64s; June-July, 3 58-64b; July-August, 3 58-64b; August-September, 3 55-64a, 3 56-64b; September-October, 3 50-64a, 3 51-64s; October-November, 3 46-64s; November-December, 3 44-64a, 3 45-64s; December-January, 3 44-64a, 3 45-64s. Futures closed quiet.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6¾
Middling	6⅝

Receipts on market yesterday, 62 bales.

New York, March 11.—Flour dull, weak, unchanged. Southern flour dull, unchanged.

Wheat—Spot market more active, lower, with options closing firm. February, 82¾c; ungraded red, 68@83c. Options were fairly active and closed weak at 1⅞@1⅞ below prices of yesterday. No. 2 red, March, 80¼c; May, 78¾c; July, 76⅝c.

Corn—Spots dull, easier; No. 2 29⅛c elevator, 30¼c afloat. Options were dull and weak at ⅛c decline; March, 29⅛c; May, 29⅝c; July, 31⅛c.

Oats—Dull, steady; options easier, dull; May, 21½c; spot prices, No. 2, 22c; No. 2 white, 24c; mixed western, 21@24c.

Hay—Firm, fair demand, unchanged.

Hides—Firm, unchanged.

Wool—Moderately active, firm, unchanged.

Beef—Steady, unchanged.

Beef Hams—Strong, $18.50.

Tierced Beef—Quiet, unchanged.

Cut Meats—Firm, wanted, unchanged.

Lard—Quiet, unsettled; western steam, $4.30; city, $4.00@4.05; May, $4.40, nominal. Refined quiet; continent, $4.65; S. A., $4.85; compound, 4⅛@4¼c.

Pork—Steady, moderate demand, unchanged.

Butter—Choice fairly active; state dairy, 9@18c; state creamery, 13@18c; Elgins, -9c.

Eggs—Weaker, liberal receipts; state and Pennsylvania, 11¼@11½c; western, fresh, 11c; southern, 10¼@10¾c.

Cotton Seed Oil—Quiet, easy, unchanged.

Rosin—Quiet, unchanged.

Turpentine—Dull; 29½@50c.

Rice—Firm, moderate demand, unchanged.

Molasses—Quiet, steady, unchanged.

Peanuts—Quiet, unchanged.

Coffee—Steady, unchanged to 5 points down; March, 8.60@8.65; May, 8.55@8.60; July, 8.60@8.65; September, 8.65; December, 8.70@8.75. Spot Rio dull, weak; No. 7, 9¼@9⅜c.

Sugar—Raw dull, firm; not offered; fair refining, 21 3-16c bid. Refined active, firm; No. 6, 4c; No. 8, 3 13-16c; No. 9 and No. 10 unchanged.

Freights to Liverpool—Quiet, unchanged.

Chicago, Ill., March 11.—Steady, unchanged.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 71⅝@73½c; No. 2 red, 81⅝@85c.

Corn—No. 2, 23¼@23½c.

Oats—No. 2, 16¼@16½c.

Mess Pork—$8.25@8.30.

Lard—$4.05@4.07½.

Short Ribs—$4.30@4.50.

Dry Salt Shoulders—$.50@4.75.

Short Clear Sides—$4.50@4.62½.

Whisky—$1.17.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, March 11.—Stocks.—Extreme dullness prevailed in the stock-market to-day, but the understone was strong. The peaceful aspect of the European situation and the entire absence of local selling pressure initiated by ETA of covering of shorts, and moderate ventures for long account. The coal stocks were strong on reports circulated in well-informed circles that plans were under discussion for a better regulation and control of the industry. The Vanderbilt group also exhibited pronounced strength, Lake Shore gaining about a point. Omaha advanced over one per cent. on its annual report, showing nearly four per cent. earned on the common stock in 1896. The international stocks were subject to some foreign pressure, and the declaration of the regular dividends on St. Paul did not influence the price of that stock to any material extent. Covering of shorts effected a rally in Manhattan of more than a point, and Missouri Pacific was higher on the discussion of some of the favorable features of the company's annual report. Sugar was higher on short coverings. Market closed generally strong.

New York, March 11.—Cotton.—The cotton market to-day was dull, and of an uninteresting character. Liverpool sent some buying orders, but trade was mostly local. Early the price advanced 2 to 8 points. Receipts were moderate, and not much cotton offered for sale. Estimated quantity to some into sight were reduced 20,000 bales to 90,000, and receipts at the ports are now estimated at $5,000 for the week against 88,973 last week. The demand was soon satisfied, however, and in the absence of continued support, prices reacted and slowly receded, the market closing quiet at a net decline of 3 to 4 points, with sales of 65,300 bales. The South sold here to-day. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot, with sales of 8,000 bales; futures there closed unchanged to half point lower. New Orleans advanced 3 points on May, but lost it. Manchester quiet but steady. Bombay receipts for the week were 62,000 against 50,000 last year, shipments to Great Britain, 5,000 against 11,000 last year, and to the continent 16,000 bales against 31,000 last year. The port receipts were 9,099 bales against 9,697 last week, and 8,232 last year; thus far this week 65,709 against 71,466 thus far last week. The exports from the ports were 21,556 bales. New Orleans expects to-morrow 1,100 to 1,500 bales against 5,261 last week, and 2,797 last year. Houston expects 2,800 to 3,000 bales against 2,309 last week, and 1,169 last year. Augusta received today 680 bales against 963 last week, and 364 last year; Memphis, 344 bales against 477 last week, and 531 last year; St. Louis, 457 against 184 last week, and 135 last year; Houston, 2,059 against 2,417 last week, and 855 last year. Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 2,558 bales for export, and 242 for spinning Middling uplands, 7¼ cents against 7¾ cents last year.

M'INTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, March 11.—Wheat.—Nothing is more clearly demonstrated by the action of the market to-day, or, in fact, for the past thirty days, that the fact that people are not going to buy more of anything than they want for immediate use. The statistical situation of the world's supply, which culminated yesterday by the government's estimate of only 88,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmer's hands has been all that the most enthusiastic believer in higher prices could wish for. Notwithstanding thot and the political situation abroad, the inevitable fact remains that there is more offered at the price that there is more offered at the prics than is wanted for immediate use, and the speculator, who usually carries the surplus until it is wanted, has been and is particularly conspicuous by his absence. Those who have been fortunate enough to buy large lines down in the sixties, and followed the market up with a fair average, have been the most persistent holders until to-day, when they, too, appear to have become discouraged and large lines of what is generally knows as wheat bought and held as an investment have been thrown on the market. Scalpers and quick traders who realize a profit or a loss in a short time were the principal buyers, onlyto throw their purchases on the market again when they discovered the apparent endless line of long wheat coming out. The condition is plain. Parties who have held for higher prices simply got tired and discouraged, and there were few buyers. The decline will undoubtedly continue till the market strikes a point where exporters and millers will absorb the offerings. A much smaller amount will be taken by shorts than usually, as the short element has been very light since the recent war scare. It is probable that the decline will bring buyers for the northwestern wheat, and the holders of the wheat will, in turn, buy in their hedges that they have sold in this market.

Corn.—Corn has been steady, notwithstanding the decline in wheat. There was some selling early through commission houses, but not enough pressure to over-lap the demand. Clearances continue large, over half million bushels to-day. Receipts are light.

Provisions—Provisions were firm and steady, selling higher. Outside of some buying by packers, there were no conspicuous features.

LAMSON, BROS. & CO.

Eager to Fight for Greece.

New York Sun.

Men of various sorts drop into the Greek consulate on South William street, to tell the consul, Demetrius N. Botassi, that they are more than willing to fight for Greece. Yesterday between 100 and 150 men called there, most of whom wished to go home to right. It was said there that an American general, a veteran, had offered his services. And with this offer was the offer of several minor officers willing to assist the Greek cause in the event of war. Other Americans who are not soldiers, but are willing to be, also came. Among the rest, who were mostly Greeks, was a sprinkling representing France, Italy, Germany, Denmark, England and Spain.

Inventors of various kinds of death dealing instruments brought in plans, some of which were sufficient to shock the world if let off all at once. One man had a way, he said, of driving dynamite through a long steel tube, the propelling force being air, which would drop the dynamite in the water alongside a ship and cave in that side of the vessel on which it fell, causing utter destruction of the ship and crew. Another man was for having the Greek government put him in charge of a machine shop somewhere out in Jersey, where flying machines would be manufactured, to be despatched over the sea. Dynamite dropped from the ships would then dig a grave for the enemies of Greece and bury them in it.

Mr. Botassi has the plans of a torpedo boat which were forwarded from Pennsylvania and has received telegrams offering provisions, the latter coming from Greeks. Telegrams are coming in from all over—from Boston and the Carolinas, from California and Chicago—saying that Greeks in those places would be glad to leave them to fight for their country.

There are about 600 Greeks in New York city who would like to go home and would go if they had the money to pay their way. The call for the reserves of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873 means all Greeks up to 46 years of age should go. About 1,000 of the Greeks in the United States have served in the army, and the rest of the men have been familiar with guns and pistols from childhood. The consul himself is a soldier and a veteran. He was mourning yesterday because in the event of war there wouldn't be any Greeks left in America—all gone to war except the consuls, who naturally would have to stay.

The plans of the American Greeks are already made. If war is declared, a ship or ships will at once be chartered and in eighteen or twenty days after sailing the Greeks will land on their native shores, if they can, and join the army. But not all would be Greeks. There would be the volunteers of other nations, too.

They said at the consulate yesterday that Greece could muster a force of 225,000 natives and 100,000 Armenians and other sympathizers in Greece. For these they have got 200,000 Gros rifles which are good, besides many of older manufacture. Ship for ship, the Greeks would be glad to fight on the sea.

Notes, General and Personal.

Miss Grace Fairweather is the champion woman billiard player of the world. She is a native of Newcastle, England, and is not yet 21 years of age.

William Lampson, under whose will Yale is to receive a bequest amounting to nearly $1,000,0000, was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, New York, fifty-seven years ago.

Experiments have been successfully tried in England which tend to revolutionize the present methods of disposing of sewage. Hertofore attempts have been made to destroy bacteria, but with indifferent success, as when in its flow a large watercourse is reached the chemicals introduced are so diluted that they are practically useless and the stream is contaminated. The new method utilizes the micro-organisms to purify the sewage, which is first retained in a tank from which air and light are excluded. After the bacilli, which thrive under these conditions, have done their work, the liquid is passed into areating troughs, where a different kind of organism works upon it. The effluent from these troughs, after being filtered through coke, escapes, clarified, the impurities having been rendered innocuous. Quite a rivalry exists in different corporations as to the best microbe to be employed.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and Intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

†1	*3	STATIONS	*4	†2
A. M.	P. M.			P. M.
7.20	3.20	Goldsboro	11.25	8.00
7.53	3.40	Best s	11.03	7.20
8.16	3 49	LaGrange	10.52	6 50
8.36	4.00	Falling Creek	10.42	6.20
9.24	4.12	Kinston	10.32	6.00
9.38	4 21	Caswell	10.20	5.18
10.15	4.30	Dover	10.12	5.00
10.40	4.42	Core Creek	10.00	4.00
11.15	4 54	Tuscarora	9.50	3.38
11.31	5.00	Clark's	9.42	3.20
1.30	5.25	Newbern	9.30	2.50
2.12	5.50	Riverdale	8.53	10.10
2.20	5.53	Croatan	8.49	10.00
2.43	6.05	Havelock	8.40	9.40
3.12	6.18	Newport	8.26	9.06
3.25	6.24	Wildwood	8 19	8.47
3.31	6 29	Atlantic	8.15	8.38
3.51	6 42	Morehead City	8.07	8.20
		Atlantic Hotel		
4.01	9 50	M. City Depot	7.45	7.50
P. M.	P. M.		A. M	A. M.

*Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
†Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned

Newly Furnished,

And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.

A. J. JONES, Manager.

YOU MAY BE THANKFUL

That American laundering is not done in the way that still prevails in some parts of Italy and France. There the clothes are taken down to the brookside and beaten with paddles. Such destructive methods are unknown with us. Your clothes will last long if they are sent to this laundry.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:55 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.
Shortest and Quicest Route to Atlanta, New Orleans, Norfolk, Richmond, Washingtol, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boeton, New York.

Schedulel n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pulman Vestiblue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton , Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.

Apply to ticket agent, or to
H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintend,t.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, with rain probably by Friday night; becoming warmer.

Forecast for North Carolina—Local showers tonight and Friday. Slightly warmer tonight.

Weather Conditions—The pressure has risen in the east, with a moderate high barometer central off the middle Atlantic coast, with fair, cooler weather. In the West, however, the pressure has fallen, and a moderate storm is central over Kansas, which is causing increasing cloudines again in the central valley; rain on the east and snow on the north side.

The temperature is higher in the northwest.

The weather is clear over the Lake region, the Ohio valley and Atlantic States, and is generally cloudy elsewhere.

C. V. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personals.

Mr. T. T. Hay is away on a business trip.

Mr. S. L. Miller, of Charlotte, is in the city.

Mr. S. C. Vann, of Franklinton, is in the city.

Mr. J. E. Stagg, of Durham, is at the Yarboro.

Hon. John C. Scarboro left the city yesterday.

Hon. W. W. Clark went to Newbern yesterday.

Mr. William Guthrie, Jr., left the city yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Thomas, of Charlotte, is at the Park.

Col. A. M. Waddell returned to Wilmington yesterday.

Mr. William K. Davis, Jr., of Louisburg, is in the city.

Mrs. Z. V. Walser and daughter went to Lexington yesterday.

Mr. Greek O. Andrews has returned from a trip to Greensboro.

Miss Bettie Edwards went to Wake Forest on a visit yesterday.

Mrs. J. C. Birdsong is suffering greatly with muscular neuralgia.

Mr. J. Hahn and I. J. Sternberger, of Wilmington, are at the Yarboro.

Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Lusk and Miss Lusk left for Atlanta yesterday.

Mrs. N. M. Ferebee and Miss Ferebee, of Oxford, are at the Yarboro.

Mr. Marion Purefoy, of Wake Forest, was in the city yesterday afternoon.

Mr. John Quincy Adams Bryan left for the "State of Wilkes" yesterday.

Dr. Alexander, the Representative from Tyrrell, left for his home yesterday.

Messrs. H. H. Cartland and J. G. Fowler, of Greensboro, are at the Yarboro.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Page and Mrs. Frank Page, Jr., of Aberdeen, are at the Park.

Miss Alice Hoover, of Elm City, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. R. C. Rivers, on Oakwood avenue.

Miss Nettie Beckwith, of the county, is the guest of Mrs. Cary T. Hunter, on Oakwood avenue.

Messrs. A. C. Hinton and M. E. Fleming have gone to Neuse River on a fishing expedition.

Mrs. Octie Thomas, who has been visiting Mrs. C. Durham, on Edenton street, went to Asheville yesterday.

Messrs. Strange and Bellamy, who have been attending the Supreme Court here, returned to Wilmington yesterday.

Messrs. J. D. Starr, Baltimore; H. H. Walton, Georgia; S. J. Mitchell, and R. T. Van Epps, of New York, are at the Park.

Rev. Dr. John Mitchell passed through the city yesterday on his way to Bertie county in the interest of the ministerial fund of Wake Forest.

Senator Utley left today in company with his father, W. H. Utley, for his home at Holly Springs. He expects to re-enter Wake Forest college Monday.

Messrs. W. H. Mann, Jr., Virginia; A. E. Woodell, Danville; W. O. Riddick, Wake Forest; T. M. Perkins, Virginia, and H. C. Smith, Norfolk, are at the Yarboro.

Mr. T. P. Jerman and Mrs. Sarah Williams returned from Grimesland yesterday where they witnessed the marriage of Mr. Alfred Williams and Miss Charlotte Grimes.

Mr. Willima Dunn Briggs left yesterday for Elizabeth City where he will visit his brother, Mr. T. H. Briggs, Jr. Mr. Will will probably remain in Elizabeth City until the latter part of May.

Senator Geo. Butler, the author of the school bill, returned to Sampson county yesterday. He was one of the most courteous members of the Senate and the leader of his party in that body.

Mr. L. L. Hoyt, who held a position as clerk in the Senate, has gone home. He is one of the strongest Republicans of the East. At present he is chairman of the Republican executive committee of Onslow county.

Mr. House, the gentleman who was elected to the position of Sergeant-at-Arms in the House, left for his home yesterday. He distinguished himself by his bravery (?) and diligence (?) as an officer in the Assembly.

Prof. E. McK. Goodwin went to Morganton yesterday. Mrs. Goodwin is still in the city with their little girl, Louise Winston, who continues very ill. Prof. Goodwin inteads to return to Raleigh Saturday. He is very uneasy about his little girl, for she is dangerously sick.

Col. John S. Cunningmam, who has been quite unwell at his apartments at the Park Hotel, the past several days, was able to be on the streets again wife is still very unwell, but is much better than she was a few days since. They hope to leave for their home in Person county.

Lieutenant Governor Charles A. Reynolds and Mr. John Reynolds left for Winston yesterday. Governor Reynolds is considered by many the most popular Republican in North Carolina. The Democrats and Populists as well as Republicans are unstinted in their praise of his impartiality. Mr. John Reynolds has made many friends in the city during his stay here.

Major E. E. Hulick, the popular representative of the Advance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, is in the city looking after the interests of his establishment. The handsome major is well remembered in Raleigh by his many friends, as he is "full of jokes" and always has something interesting to tell. While in the city last fall he had the handsomest exhibit of buggies and carriages on exhibition at our State Fair that has ever been seen in our city.

Local News.

A license was granted yesterday to Mr. Ervin B. Honeycutt to wed Miss Annie O'Neal.

Rev. R. H. W. Leak has returned from Washington. The reverend doctor reports a glorious time.

The city authorities will begin the work of macadamizing South Fayetteville street, beyond Davie, within the next few days. When the work is started they intend to push it to an early completion.

Many of the business men here expressed their gratification yesterday at the statement in The Tribune that the Virginia and North Carolina would be completed. This will give Raleigh a route to Richmond thirty miles shorter than the road by Weldon.

Swinson, the kicker and ex-enrolling clerk of the Senate, is now trying to get pay for his son whom he appointed by himself as laborer in his office. He claims that the State owes his son $82.50. He also demands $125 for himself for his services to the State.

Deputy Sheriff Call of Wilkes brought two prisoners to the State prison. Mr. Call went back yesterday morning.

A colored woman, Nancy Jones by name, was brought before the mayor yesterday for being drunk. This was her second offense, so the mayor advised her to leave Raleigh. She has gone to Durham.

A prominent Republican remarked yesterday that one Sutton had received his pay in the form of a judgeship and now the other Sutton must receive his recompense. The plum which the governor has for his pet is the mayoralty of the city of Wilmington, so the politicians say. But what Mr. Cook expects seems to be a puzzle now.

Mr. O. Fred Dingelhoef, now of Winston, but late of Wilmington, is spending some time in the city. He has accepted a position as private secretary for Dr. L. H. Matthez, the oculo-optician, who is stopping at the Yarboro. Mr. Dingelhoef is a genial and popular young man and will doubtless form many warm friendships while in Raleigh.

North Wilmington street will soon be widened. The work will begin in a few days. Bishop Cheshire has removed his fence and even after the street is made broader it will not be replaced. The old Pescud house has been moved back and now fronts Wilmington street. Mr. Capehart will than erect a handsome dwelling in what is now the front yard of this place. These changes will be a great improvement for that part of the city.

A recent New York paper contains an account of the visit of Rev. Milnor Jones of Valley Cruces, N. C., to that city. This reverend gentleman had a letter of recommendation from Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., with which he was soliciting subscriptions for mission work in western North Carolina, and he he claims now that a sharper got this letter from him. He is now searching New York for his letter.

An Operating Room.

The annex to Rex Hospital is rapidly nearing completion. This will not only be an ornament to the building and a credit to the good people of Raleigh, but will greatly increase the efficiency of this noble institution. The annex contains eight rooms besides the closets. It is equiped with water works and other improvements. The Northwest corner room up stairs has been beautifully fitted up for an operating room. The work in this room has been done by the Glasgow Mantle and Grate Company, of Glasgow, Va., under the supervision and direction of Mr. A. H. Temple. The floor and wainscoating, five feet high, is laid with beautiful tiling. In this work Mr. Temple was assisted by Mr. Emery, an accomplished mechanic, from Boston. Mr. Temple may well be proud of this magnificent piece of workmanship.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, March 11.—Spot cotton here was unchanged, with sales of 2,558 bales for export and 242 for spinning Middling uplands 7¼c against 7¾ last year; New Orleans and gulf, 7½c, against 8c last year. The southern spot markets were unchanged. There was nothing in the news today to stimulate trading and after a featureless session the market closed quiet at a small net decline for the day. The Liverpool news was better than had been expected and, together, with a small demand for Liverpool and local account, caused an advance here early in the day. The buying power was soon exhausted, however, and in the absence of continued support prices lost the improvement and slowly receded.

The receipts at the ports were smah and the total for the week is estimated at 75,000, against 88,973 last week. The quantity to come in sight is now estimated at 90,000, against early estimates of 110,000 bales.

Democrat Defeats Independent.

Richmond, Va., March 11.—A Danville special to the Dispatch says: "The special election for commissioner of the revenue to succeed the late William E. Boisseau, held today, resulted in an easy victory for Joseph B. Anderson, the nominee of the Democratic primary, over William Diffendal (Independent). Anderson's majority was 819, with only 1,101 votes cast—less than 50 per cent. of the registered vote.

Elevator Burned.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 11.—The big Ryan elevator, situated on Canal street, was destroyed by fire this morning. At the foot of the burned elevator lay a transfer floater. The walls fell on it and it burned to the water's edge. It was valued at $33,000. The elevator was valued at $50,000, and grain therein $8,000. Total loss $85,000.

Naval Wedding.

Washington, D. C., March 11.—A naval wedding of general interest is announced for next Monday evening, when the daughter of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, the naval hydrographer, will become the wife of Ensign Sumner Ely Wetmore Kittrelle, of New York.

Heavy Borrowing.

New York, March 11.—Loans to the amount of $4,000,000 have been obtained from New York banks within a week to pay duties on goods held in bond, in anticipation of higher duties under the new tariff. One loan for $500,000 was secured today.

More Troops.

Madrid, March 11.—It has been decided by the Government to send 15,000 additional troops to the Philippines.

MR. SWINSON'S CLAIMS

WANTS $82.50 FOR HIS BOY AND $125 FOR HIMSELF.

It Now Looks as Though he Must Take Just $10, or Nothing—His Claim Aggregates $207.50.

Ex-Enrolling Clerk A. L. Swinson is still clamoring for what he claims is honestly due him by the State by reason of services rendered.

As is well known, he is demanding $125 for twenty-five days' personal services from February 13 to the close of the General Assembly. On February 12 the act was ratified abolishing the office of Enrolling Clerk and appointing Messrs. Reynolds and Mewborne Principal Enrolling Clerks.

In addition to the amount claimed by Mr. Swinson for personal services, he is also insisting that he be paid $82.50 for services rendered by his son, C. L. Swinson, as a laborer in the enrolling department.

He said yesterday that he had offered to compromise the bill for the services of his son by taking $72.50 as payment in full. Speaker Hileman told him he would sign a certificate for $10, Mr. Swinson is making an effort to get State Auditor Hal Ayer to pay the $72.50 claim without the sanction of either President Reynolds or Speaker Hileman. Mr. Ayer seems to be in doubt as to his authority to do so, and has referred the matter to Attorney General Walser.

Mr. Swinson says that he still has the matter of instituting suit for the $125, which he claims to be due himself, in advisement.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds said yesterday afternoon that he and Mr. Hileman had offered to pay Mr. Swinson $10 for the services of Swinson junior, and they would not pay him another cent. The $10 was as much or more than he earned. As for the $125 claim, the State would never pay it, of course, as the Legislature had abolished his office and given him a merited discharge.

As matters now stand, it seems that Mr. Swinson will have to take $10. or nothing for his whole claim, aggregating $207.50.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE WEST.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds' Address at Wake Forest.

On Wednesday at 2 o'clock p. m. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds delivered to the students an address on his impressions of the West.

The announcement of his coming was not made until 10 o'clock a. m., but with only this short time to get it circulated, the crowd to hear the address was large.

Mr. Reynolds handled his subject in a very entertaining manner. Some of his descriptions of the Western scenery were picturesque and grand. He deals simply with everything and makes no attempt at high-flown oratory nor the use of high-sounding words and in this way wins the attention of his hearers.

His genial manner made many friends for him among the faculty and students and they would all gladly welcome him again.

He spoke very complimentary of the work of the college.

He was accompanied by a page, young Mr. Taylor, who is his nephew.

Burch Removed.

Yesterday Thomas Burch, who broke into Turner & Wynn's store Sunday, March 1st, was removed from the jail. Sheriff Jones received the following order: "You are authorized and commanded to release Thomas Burch, a prisoner now in your custody by a commitment from me, from confinement in the jail, and deliver him to Mr. C. B. Ray, superintendent of the Wake county work house. This order is made because it is represented to me by Dr. P. E. Hines, superintendent of health for the county, that a change from the jail is necessary for the recovery of the prisoner from the wound of which he is suffering. When so advised by Dr. Hines you will return the prisoner to me and committment for him will be given you to Sheriff Jones.

(Signed) W. M. RUSS,
Mayor of the city of Raleigh."

Major J. B. Hill, chairman of the board of commissioners, has directed Mr. Ray to securely keep Burch at the work house and to provide such comforts for him as Dr. Hines directs.

Burch's condition has improved to some extent, but he is not out of danger yet. His mind may be affected by the wound in the head if he recovers.

Governor's Office.

Governor Russell yesterday granted two pardons. J. C. Daniel, of Forsyth, county, had served six years of a seven year sentence, and the Governor now relieves him from another twelve months' confinement.

The other pardon was granted to a woman, Harriett Harrison, who was convicted of being an accessory to murder at the Criminal Court of Hertford county in February, 1894. The Governor's reasons for granting this pardon are as follows:

"It appears that this woman is nearly 70 years of age; that she has already served about two and one half years; that before conviction she was of good character. That the pardon is recommended by the solicitor who tried the case; by all of the jury who tried it, and by all of the grand jury who found the bill of indictment; by Mr. Hare, member of the House of Representatives from Hertford; by W. D. Pruden, Esq., of Edenton; by many other prominent men and by a large number of the citizens of Hertford county."

Wise men use whiskey, fools abuse it. Harper Whiskey is the wise man's whiskey. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

Throw physic to the dogs and take Harper Whiskey instead. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

Louisville Medical College. "I have used the I. W. Harper brand of whiskey and find it to be good. I know of none better for family use." C. W. Kelly, M. D. Ed. V. Denton, Sole Agent.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK.

The Tribune Totes Fair and is Not Afraid to Speak Out.

There is no better evidence that the Tribune is the paper of the people than that furnished by the people themselves. A member of the staff was met today by a prominent Democrat—a recognized leader in the party—who, after a few commonplace remarks, unburdened himself as follows:

"I am not acquainted with any of The Tribune people but yourself, but hope to be on the first occasion; and I want you to say to the staff for me that I am proud of The Tribune. I never expected such a paper to be printed in Raleigh, not even in the State. It totes fairly; you are not afraid to speak out. I am with you in some things, the lease question, for instance, and disagree with you on some others. The only thing I fear (and this with a twinkle in his eye) is that our people will read it and be guided by it to such an extent that there won't be any Democrats left. It's clean in its write-up, and as good-looking a sheet as I know of. I'm glad it's come."

Enrollment Work Complimented.

The letter printed below was received yesterday by Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds. It speaks for itself.

North Carolina,
Department of State,
Raleigh, N. C., March 11, 1897.

Hon. C. A. Reynolds:

My dear Governor,—I understand that you are responsible for the system of supervising the enrollment of the work of the General Assembly adopted by that body at its recent session. If so, I want to congratulate you on it. Now that the work is all in, I can safely say that the work has been done with less confusion; has been kept more closely up-to-date, and shows fewer mistakes than has ever been the case within my recollection. I have studied the problem of enrollment with great care, and I really believe the system established under the law of 1897, is the best that can be devised.

I also want to say that as no system is worth a cent except as administered by competent and faithful agents; that the excellence of the work shows that in putting it under the supervision of Mr. Mewborne and Mr. Reynolds, you and Mr. Hileman made no mistake.

With old-time regards, I am
Very truly yours,
W. P. BATCHELOR.

Arbuckle's Coffee, 16 cents a pound. Full assortment Valenciennes Lace. We sell a good Towel for 10 cents. Large stock Muslin Underwear. See our assortment of 49 and 75 cent Men's Laundried Percal Shirts. We can suit you to one or more pair Lace Curtains.
WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.
This February 18, 1897.

If you want Clothes, go to J. E. Physioc & Co.'s. Save $10 to $15.

Notice!

NORTH CAROLINA, } In Superior Court,
Randolph County. } March Term, 1897.

JAMES SHEARS }
v.
MARY SHEARS. }

The defendant Mary Shears will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Randolph county, for the purpose of dissolving the bonds of matrimony absolutely; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held on the second Monday in July, 1897, at the Court House of said county in the town of Asheboro, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint, now on file in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, or the plaintiff will proceed to prove his cause as therein alleged to the end that judgment may be given accordingly.

This March 8, 1897.

J. M. MILLIKAN,
Clerk Superior Court, Randolph Co.
WILEY RUSH
WM. C. HAMMER,
Attorneys.

FRANK HERMANN,
ARTISTIC TAILOR,
No. 14 West Hargett St., Raleigh, N. C.
Cutting. Making Suits to Order.
Suits from $20 to $40.

W. T. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
401 Fayetteville Street.
Suits from $18 to $60.
Pants from $4 to $12.
All work first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call.

J. E. PHYSIOC & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
121 Fayetteville St., above Williams' Book Store,
RALEIGH, N. C.

W. A. TAYLOR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 10 West Martin Street.
Suits from $20 to $40; Pants from $4 to $12. Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing done. Good Work or no Pay.

LOOK OUT FOR WEATHERS,
(Not Von Herrmann's Weathers)
But the Weathers that
KEEPS STALL 5
In the Market House. He's neither too cold nor too hot, but keeps as good meats as ever walked around on four legs.
Yes, Look out for Weathers
When you want meat.

CHARMINGLY PRETTY.

We want you to receive this the same as a letter or personal call bearing a most cordial invitation to visit the store and see the spring beauties in Silks, Dress Goods and Wash Goods. If you can't come, you can safely send here by proxy.

Black Dress Goods.

Black figured serges, double fold, real value 20c at 15c; 38-inch fancy black serges, worth 30c, at 25c; 38-inch black mohair, brilliant lustre, dust proof, worth 35c at 25c.

Colored Dress Goods.

40-inch two-tone suitings, worth 30c at 25c; 40-inch shepherd plaids worth 35c at 25c; 50-inch all pure wool suitings in beautiful spring colorings, worth $1 at 65c.

Silks.

22-inch changeable colored taffetta silks, real value $1 at 87c; 36-inch black taffetta silk, very handsome quality at 87c.

Cotton Dress Stuffs.

The first flush of spring sun rising strikes the washable stuffs. Nothing but your eyesight itself would convince you of the possibilities of getting such charming effects out of cotton and colorings: Ceylon organdies 8c; lawn batiste 10c; lace dimity 10c; Keswick lenos 10c; florentine lawns 10c; d'Alencon 18c; Honiton lace gauze 18c, etc.

W. E. JONES.

THE PARK HOTEL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Admirably Located.

Facing Nash Square, One Block from Union Passenger Depot.

Steam heated throughout. Electric lights. Baths. Elevator. Perfectly ventilated rooms. Special show rooms for Commercial Travelers. Furniture and equipment all new.

Particular Attention is Given the Fare.

Rates $2 and $2.50 a Day.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

Ladies traveling alone will find The Park most convenient, and upon notice will be met at station by one of the Managers.

Free Omnibus to All Trains.

Brown & Crawford, Mgr's

...AT THE...

Raleigh Stationery Company

131 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

Can be had the latest, freshest and most attractive goods in this line to be found anywhere, such as

NOTE AND LETTER PAPER,
All qualities, both Folded or in Box.
WRITING PADS, ALL GRADES.
PENS,
From the finest point to broadest stub.
PENCILS, All Grades and prices.
INK, NUMEROUS BRANDS.
STATIONERY SUPPLIES, In Endless Variety.

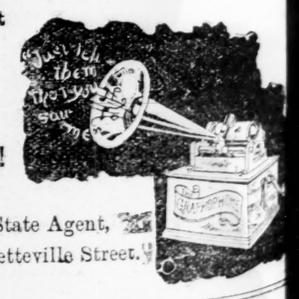
Anything in our line to fit out the best appointed office or library. A call solicited.

RALEIGH STATIONERY COMPANY
W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

HENRY T. HICKS,
SUCCESSOR TO HICKS & ROGERS,
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Garden and Flower Seeds, and Other Seasonable Goods.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . . TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!



For sale by
JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.
☞Call and see it.

The Yarboro House,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.
R. B. RANEY, Lessee.